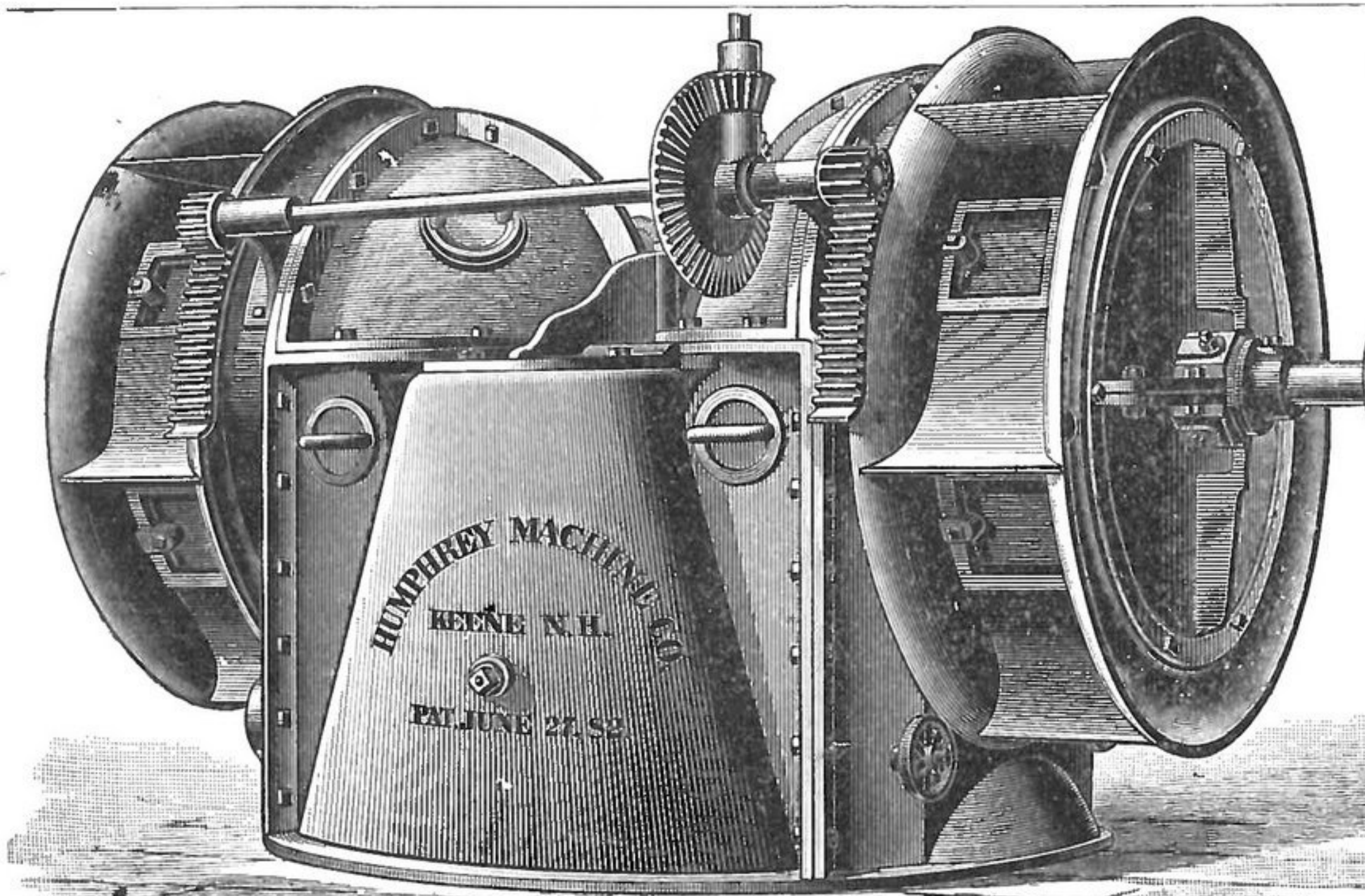


PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXIII. No. 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 8, 1890

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

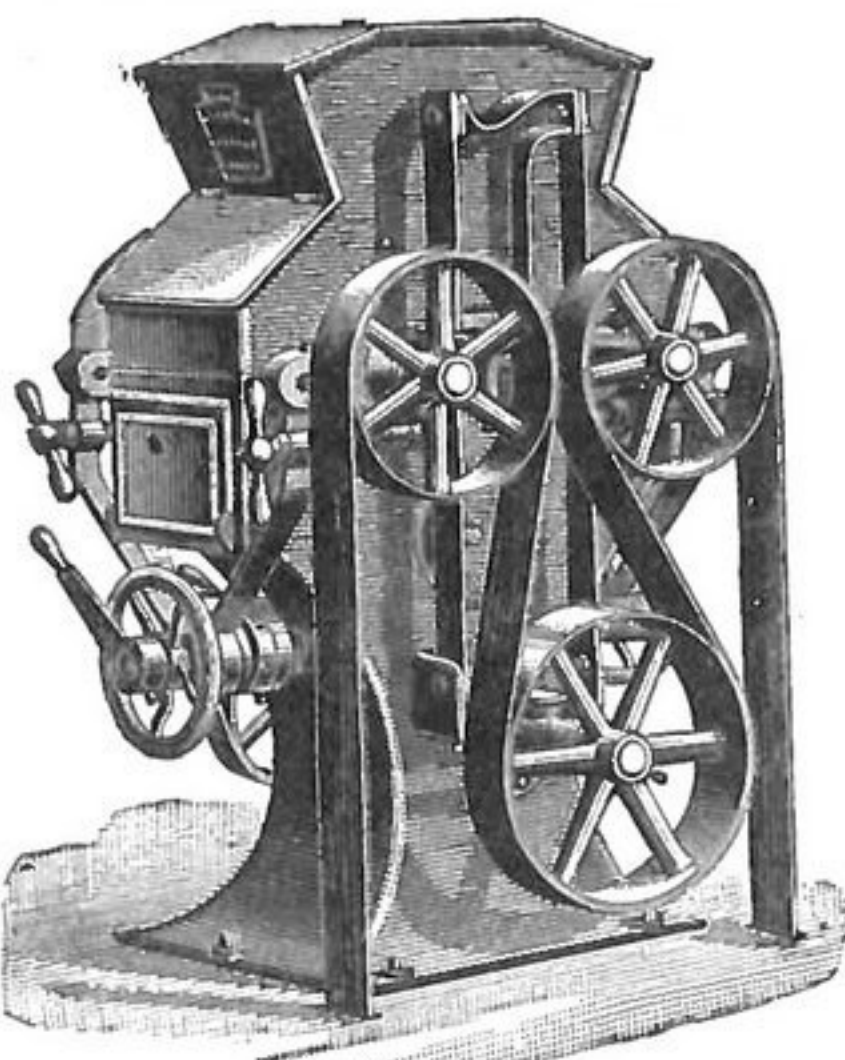


**THE X-L-G-R OR
CIRCUMSHOT
Water Wheel**

On Horizontal Shaft. Saves cost, annoyance and loss of power incident to use of gears. Affords more available power from water applied at full or part gate than any other. The cheapest, best and most desirable Water Wheel yet produced.

EFFICIENCY,
ECONOMY and
EXCELLENCE **FULLY GUARANTEED.**
Humphrey Machine Co

KEENE, - - N. H.



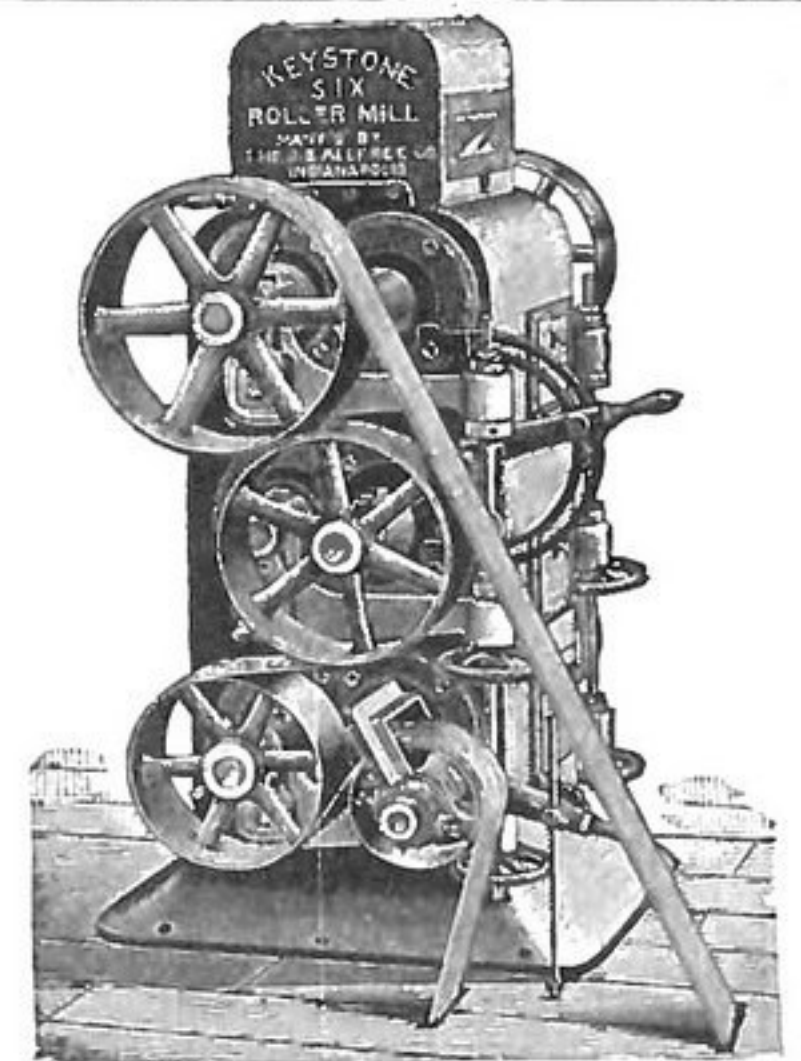
"Keystone" 4-Roller Wheat Mill.

Flour Mills. Corn Mills.

Send for Circular of our New 6-Roller
Corn and Feed Mill.

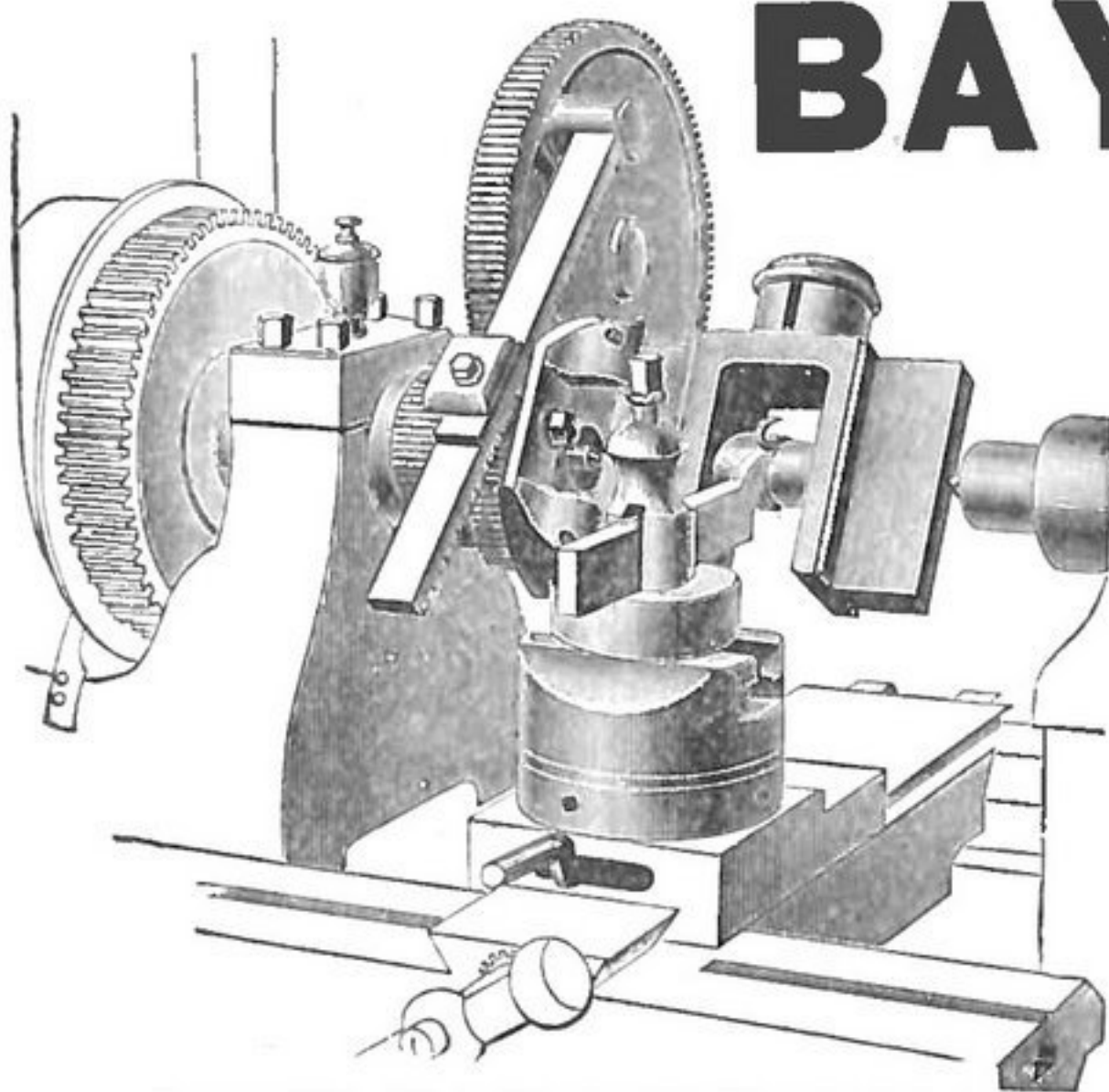
Entire Belt Drive.
Positive Differential.
Automatic Vibratory Feed.
Large Capacity.

Easily Operated.
Great Strength and Rigidity.
Simple Adjustments.
Perfect Construction.



"Keystone" 6-Roller Corn & Feed Mill.

ADDRESS THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., 76 to 86 Shelby Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



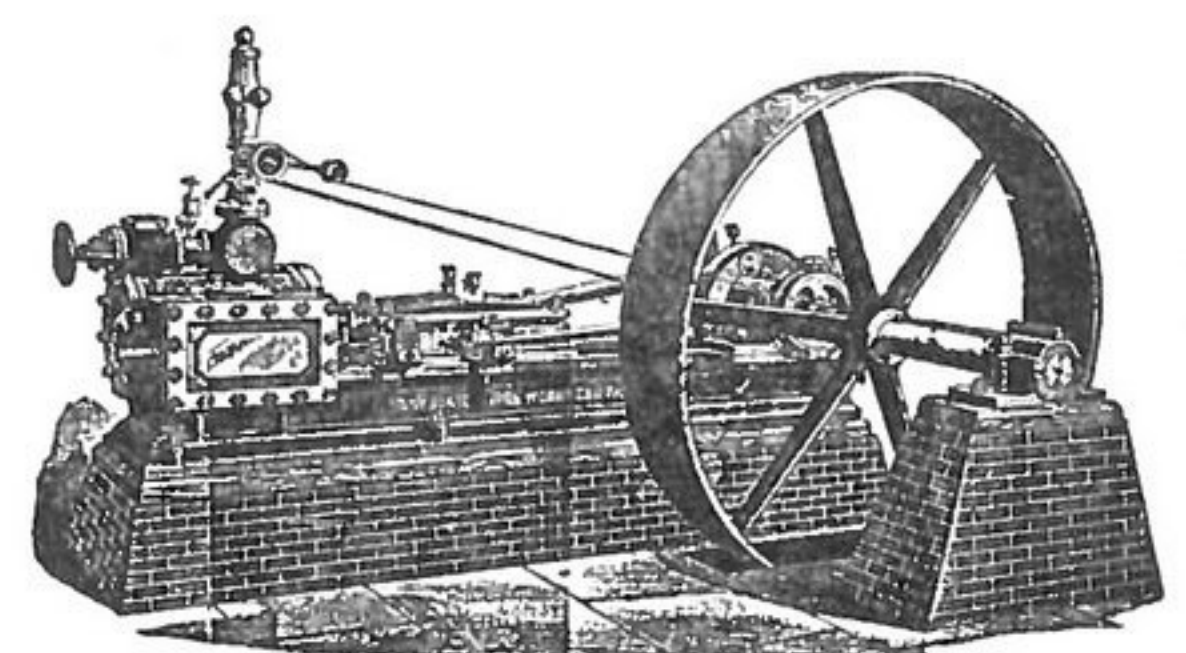
PATENT CROSS-HEAD MACHINE.

BAY STATE IRON WORKS

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Engines, Boilers & Hoisting Machines

Also the Patent Cross-Head Machine and Acme Cube Pipe Tongs. We make either Center or Side Crank Engines, on same bed. Make engines from 5 to 250 Horse-Power. Have over 3,500 Engines and Boilers and over 1,000 Hoisting Machines in use, and all giving good satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Prices.



HORIZONTAL ENGINES.

Noble & Hall, Box 462, Erie, Pa.

OFFICE OF CASE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Case Roller Mills. Over 14,000 Pairs in Use.

PLEASE READ OUR DESCRIPTION OF THEM, EVERY STATEMENT OF WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE.

PLEASE READ WHAT MILL OWNERS SAY ABOUT THEM.



The accompanying cut is a correct illustration of our latest improved Four Roller Mill. For fine work, great durability, simplicity, and general excellence, they stand "head and shoulders" above all others.

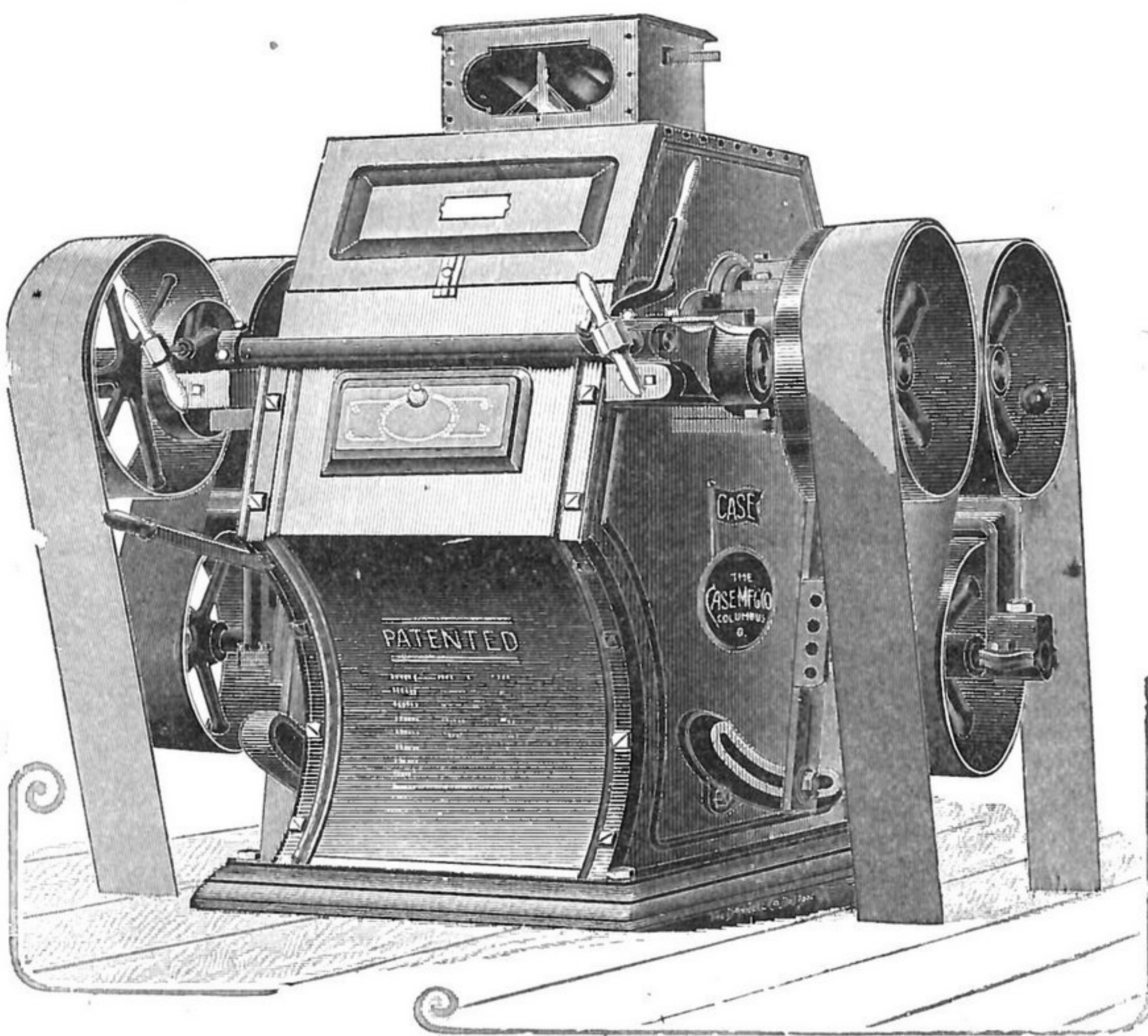
The frame is of iron with a heavy iron base.

The wood-work in top is of select cherry and black walnut, carefully shellacked and varnished.

The handles of adjusting screws and levers are finely nickel plated.

The joints are tight and dustless.

The adjustments easy, simple and perfect.



The roll bearings are wide and finely babbitted.

The belt drive is positive—no little short belts to slip.

The door for examining stock is a great convenience.

The arrangement for leveling rolls, simple and accurate.

The rolls can be thrown apart their entire length by one movement of the lever, and brought back again to original position, requiring no re-setting or experimenting.

Each machine is provided with our AUTOMATIC VIBRATING FEED, which requires no attention, and never fails to spread the feed the entire length of the rolls.



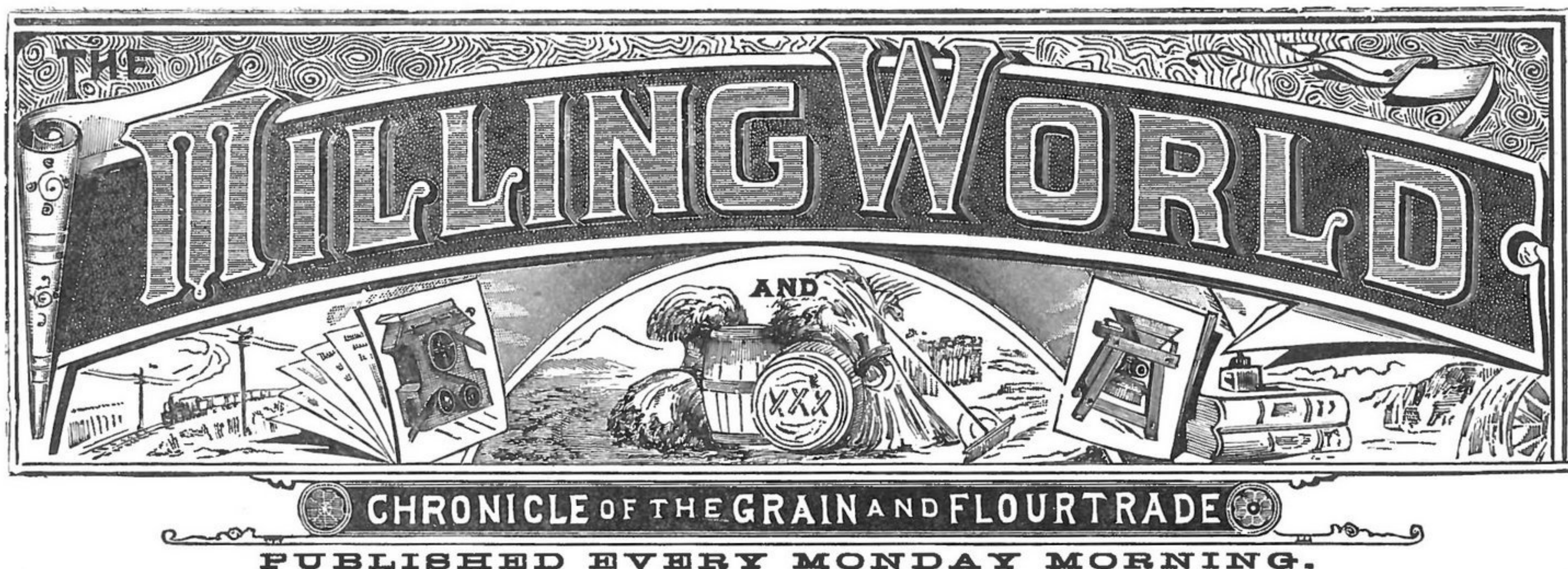
LISTEN! MICHIGAN MILLERS TALKING NOW.

CHARLOTTE, MICH., AUG. 5, 1890.

MESSRS. CASE MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.

Gentlemen: The mill is running fine. We are enjoying quite a fine little trade. Already have put over twenty tons of flour on the market here since we started the 7th of July, and it is giving elegant satisfaction. Every one who has seen our outfit pronounces it A 1, and the Case Automatic Feed can't be beat. In fact the Rolls are models of perfection. We are making a close finish and placing our goods alongside of the long system mills, carrying off the cake. We are highly pleased with the millwright work, and find your Messrs. McKenzie and Shough congenial gentlemen to do business with.

Very truly yours, PERKINS & MOON.



VOL. XXIII. No. 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 8, 1890.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

It is suspected that the Vienna "Seed Congress," conducted by Jews, has no standing at home, and that its estimates are discredited abroad. Certainly its last meeting was a "bear" gathering throughout. Its figures are evidently doctored.

AUTOMATIC sprinkling systems and fire-insurance rates appear to have taken precedence of long and short system matters for discussion by millers. Since the system question is distinctively settled, and since flouring-mills are exceedingly combustible establishments, the change in discussion ought to prove both pleasant and profitable.

RUSSIA has a large number of Jewish farmers, of whom she seems to wish to rid herself. This country could furnish them homes, occupation and contentment, and their religion would here be no barrier to their advancement. Why does not Baron Hirsch send as many of them as he can to our prairie country? They could grow rich here and be valuable citizens.

CANADIAN estimates point to a 55,000,000-bushel crop of wheat this season in the Dominion. Such a crop this year would be a regular windfall for the sturdy Canadians, who have fought against appalling discouragements with true British pluck and persistence. We hope the crop will not be found whittled down a third or a half by the harvest totals. A large wheat surplus this year means a good source of income to any country having such a surplus.

EVIDENTLY our enthusiastic old friend, ex-Secretary Seamans, put his foot into it when he opened his mouth and pronounced the historical pamphlet circulated at the Minneapolis National convention a "tissue of falsehoods." He has drawn the fire of exceedingly well-posted men, who know the history of the National quite as well as he knows it, who have quite as good powers of forming judgment as he has, and who have quite as many facts at their command as he has, and they are confirming, by historical facts, official records, and perfectly fair inferences from both facts and records, all the points in that pamphlet. The mere high-shouldered, contemptuous, sweeping denial of every statement made in that pamphlet may convince Mr. Seamans that he is justified in making the denial, but fair-minded and disinterested men, both inside and outside the National, who will read the official record of that body, will be convinced that it merits all the criticism and condemnation now being showered upon it. Mr. Seamans is plucky, but prudence and common-sense are quite as admirable as pluck. He is kicking against indisputable facts, and naturally he gets damaged at every kick. The facts come out of the scrimmage unaltered and undamaged.

DURING the past two or three months there has been an attempt made in England to induce the public to believe that recently imported American wheat flour was adulterated by the admixture of corn-meal. Of course the rumor was as absurd as it was false, but the British public, ever ready to believe anything and everything that reflects upon the com-

mon-sense or honor of Americans, really began to fear that their bread made of American flour might, after all, be merely a pale imitation of Yankee Johnny-cake, and not "pure wheaten bread." Even the British palate could not be trusted to settle the question, and the London "Miller" took the trouble to have some of the alleged adulterated flour samples analyzed. The result was precisely what any sensible person would have known from the beginning. The suspected and accused flours were found to be simply pure wheat flour. Now let the British critics of American flour try a new tack. One and two years ago they found it "deteriorated," and "lacking in strength," and so on, and now it is adulterated with corn-meal. Next they will be charging that United States millers are sacking sawdust and comminuted wood-pulp and shipping it to England and selling it as flour. There is no conceivable trick which the terrible Yankees may not attempt to play upon the innocent Britons, and even the sawdust and wood-pulp accusation may be depended upon to call for an analysis in cold blood.

CANADIAN politicians are somewhat agitated over the announcement that Secretary of the Treasury Windom proposes to take from Canadian railroads the bonding privilege, by virtue of which the Canadian roads have been able to steal business from American roads. The Canadian Pacific Railway will suffer most through the abrogation of the bonding privilege. Every patriotic American will approve the proposition of the Secretary. The Canadian Pacific is a Dominion enterprise. It owns and controls Canada. It has cost Canada \$215,000,000 and is estimated to be worth about \$170,000,000. It is not a business concern. It is a political, military concern. Sir John Macdonald, who manages the politics of Canada in the sole interest of the Canadian Pacific, asserted that the road was built to further the interests of "Greater Britainism." The Duke of Newcastle proclaimed that it was built to further the "military and other conditions in the interest of the Empire." Lord Lytton said that the vast outlay of Canadian money on this line was "for Imperial interests, commercial and military." Sir Edward Watkins said that the road was built "to create a chain of British nations" and "line of military posts of strength and magnitude beginning at Halifax on the Atlantic and ending on the Pacific." These representative Britons freely asserted the truth. The Canadian Pacific was not expected to pay its way. It never could pay its expenses unless it were allowed to pirate business from American roads. Americans may as well understand that the Canadian Pacific is a road that is hostile to American interests. Built and aided by the Dominion of Canada, it has been permitted to prey upon private enterprises in the United States. Independent of the fool Interstate Commerce Law that ties the hands of American roads, it has been able to profit enormously in capturing American business. It has an American president, and it has maintained a lobby at Washington. The end is near. The bonding privilege is to be abolished, as it should be, and American roads will once more be allowed to do the business that has been done by the subsidized political Canadian Pacific.

The DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Dawson Roller Mills

—AND FURNISHERS OF—

CHILLED IRON ROLLS

WITH DAWSON PATENT CORRUGATION.

ALL STYLES OF FLOUR MILL ROLLS RE-GROUND AND
RE-CORRUGATED WITH ANY FORM OF CORRUGATION.

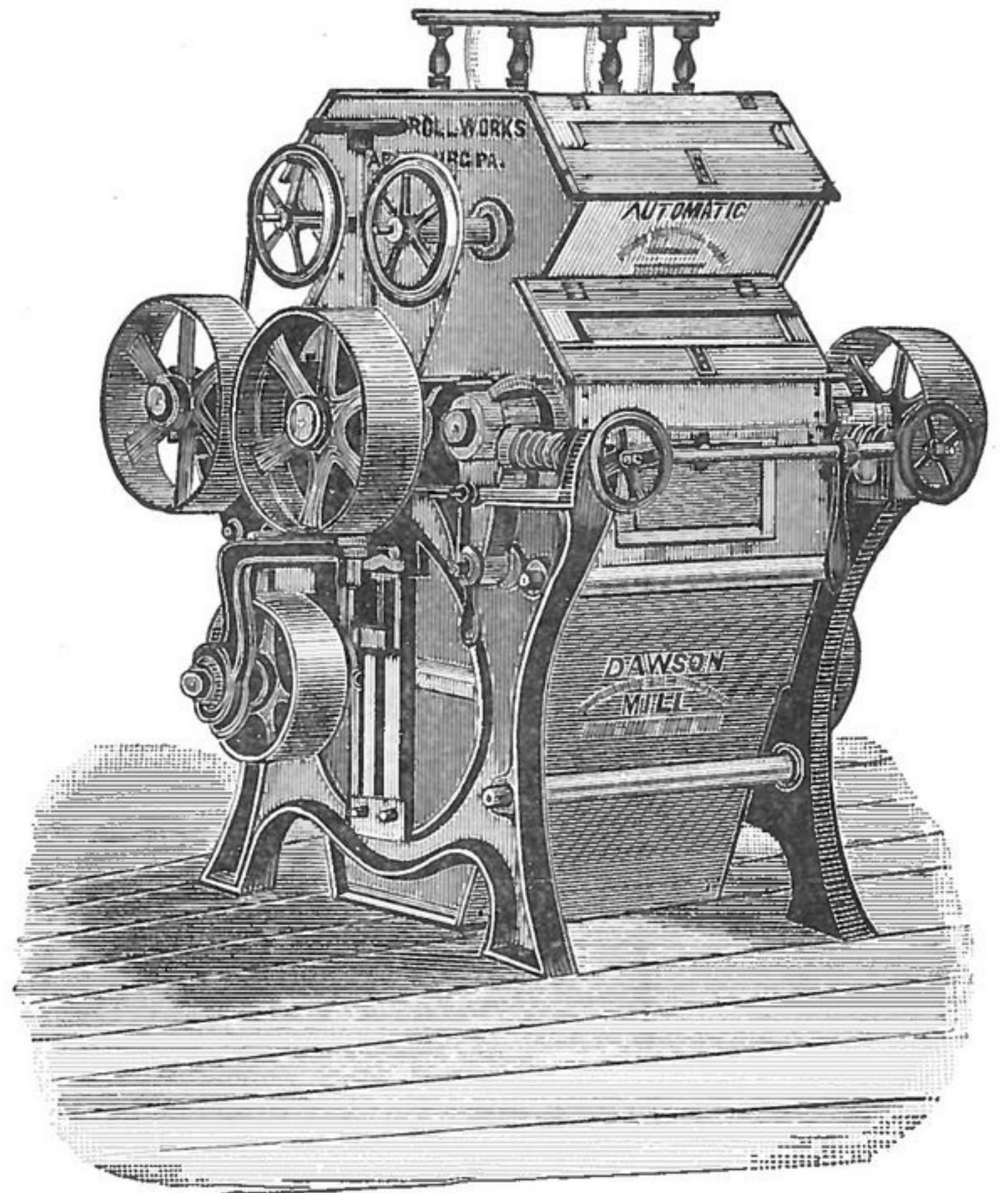
We have had large and extended experience in grinding and corrugating chilled rolls for milling, and have one of the largest and most improved plants in the country for this work, which enables us to meet the most exacting requirements of the trade promptly.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

South and Short Streets,

HARRISBURG, PA.



BEST STEEL SAFETY MADE FOR
\$35

Easiest LADIES' Tricycle Known

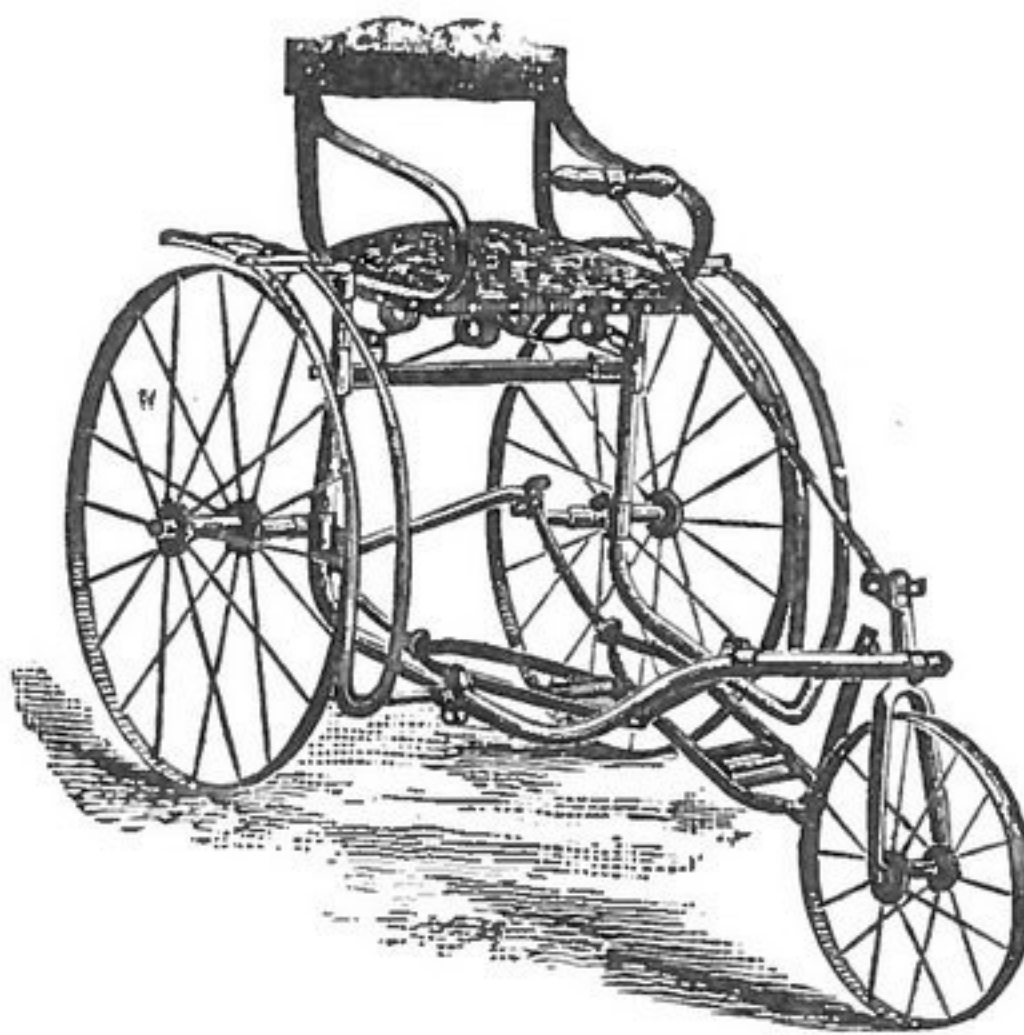
Our Tricycles the Only Machine ever Recommended by Physicians for Ladies and Girls of a Delicate Constitution.

THE BUFFALO TRICYCLE CO.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Girls' Tricycles, Ladies' and Boys' Safety Bicycles, Etc., Etc.

640 Linwood Ave., **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.



L. L. WHITLOCK,
Advertising Agent

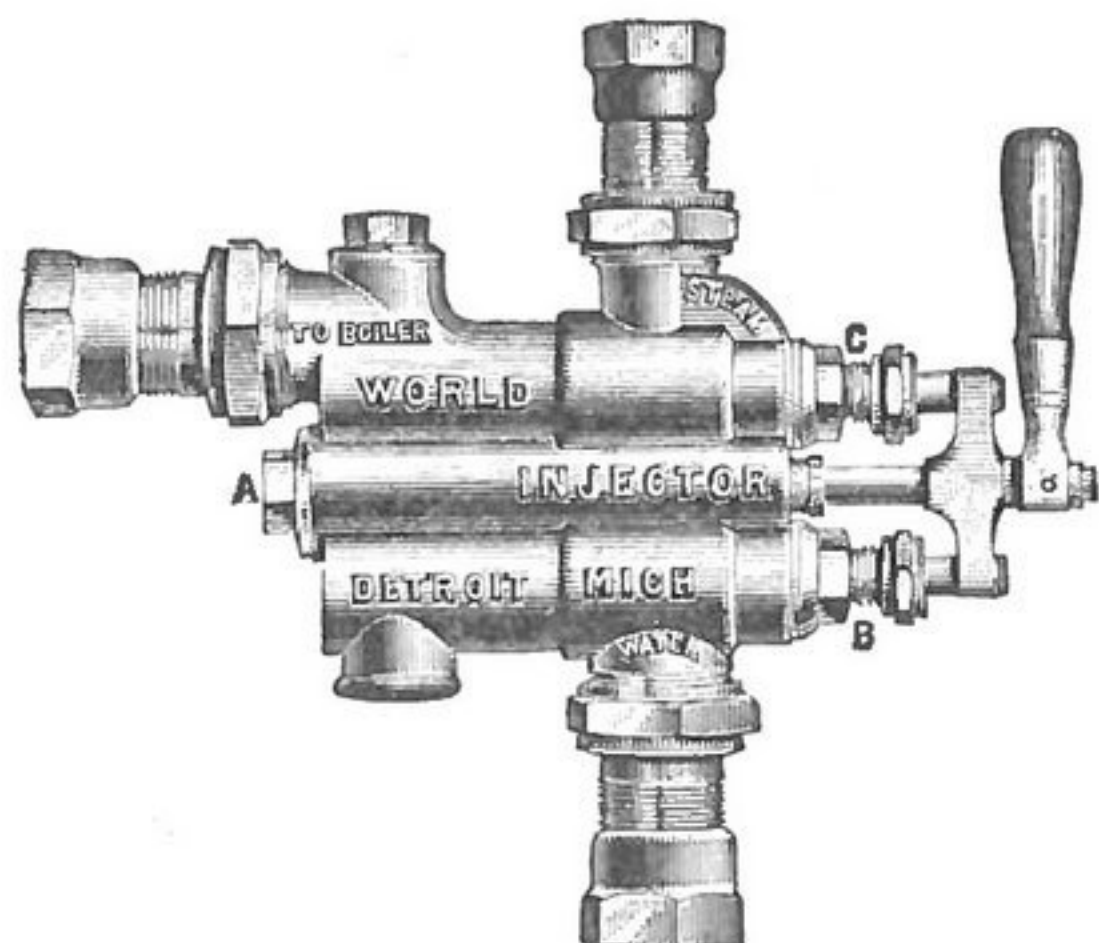
FOR MANUFACTURERS.

TRADE JOURNALS A SPECIALTY.

P. O. DRAWER 5323. *Boston, Mass.*

As Agent for Advertisers instead of Papers, I obtain the Best Rates Possible for my Customers.

*** THE INK ***
WITH WHICH THIS PAPER IS PRINTED
IS MADE BY THE
QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.
CINCINNATI, O.



THE Best is the Cheapest. Whenever you want a Boiler Feeder that will prove reliable under all circumstances, buy the **WORLD** Injector. It is absolutely the simplest and safest to operate and handle of any injector now on the market, **FOR** it is operated by a single lever only. In whatever territory you find these reliable World Injectors on **SALE** they are always guaranteed by the seller.

GOLD is good in whatever part of the world you may travel, and the "**WORLD**" Injector is worth every **DOLLAR** it will cost you. Catalogue containing Price List, valuable tables, and useful facts, figures and information **SENT** to engineers, machinists, and all interested in a perfect working injector, post-paid, upon application, **FREE**

AMERICAN INJECTOR COMPANY,

175 Larned Street West, **DETROIT, MICH.**



PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,
Buffalo, N. Y.
McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS McFAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in un-registered letter at sender's risk.

To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.

Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application. Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.

Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

SITUATION WANTED.

Head miller with over 20 years experience want to make a change this spring. Address, A. MILLER, 67 Weaver Alley Buffalo, N. Y. Ad-4t

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

WANTED, TO RENT.

A good Custom Mill, in a good grain section. Steam or water power. Address, MILLER, P. O. Box 170, Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Md. 252

FOR SALE

Water-power grist and feed mill for sale, at wharf and railroad, near New York. Established business, \$4,000. J. W. ATWATER, 150 Broadway, New York. 1720

FOR RENT.

Clinton Mills, at Black Rock, Buffalo, for rent on reasonable terms, recently repaired and put in good order. Apply to CHAS. DANIELS, over 311 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 6tf

SITE FOR A STEAM FLOURING MILL.

A first-class site for a Steam Roller Flouring Mill at Grant, Ashland P. O., Mich. Correspondence solicited by the GRANT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, L. E. Mills, Cor. Sec'y. 2326

WANTED.

A company being formed with large capital to operate flouring mill in vicinity of Washington and Baltimore, require a practical miller and first-class manager, who can command ten to twenty-five thousand dollars. For particulars address, HON. CHAS. S. BAKER, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 2326

FOR SALE.

A cheap and desirable mill property, consisting of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, two dwelling houses and all other necessary buildings. The mill has a good custom trade, nicely situated in the borough of New Buffalo, Perry County, Pa. For full particulars call on or address JEFFERSON WADE, New Buffalo, Pa. 232

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.
One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make.
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.
Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new.
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.
One 20-Inch Portable Mill.
One 18-Inch Double Gear Portable Mill.
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5tf

MILLERS' mutual fire insurance companies that go outside of the milling line for business will come back badly burned or totally busted. Insurance nowadays is principally risk and "immoral" hazard, and the millers' mutuals would better stick to the mills. The milling field is a large one and should be thoroughly worked. Let millers' mutuals be what their name implies.

THE more the National Association is discussed, the worse it shows up. The thoughtless advocacy of its two or three supporters calls forth more and more galling criticism from those journals which take it as it is, and which criticize it freely and honestly. In its present shape the National is a mere sham, and the members know it perfectly well. Yet its touters imagine they are deceiving the fraternity when they vaunt it as a beneficent institution.

NEW England farmers, who threw up their farms recently, are moving back to the "old homesteads" in large numbers. They have discovered that agriculture in New England is not so hopeless an industry, after all. Shrewd French Canadians are moving out of Canada into the New England States, and they find no difficulty in making a comfortable living and in laying up money in Yankeeland. Of course Canada can ill afford the loss, but that is Canada's misfortune.

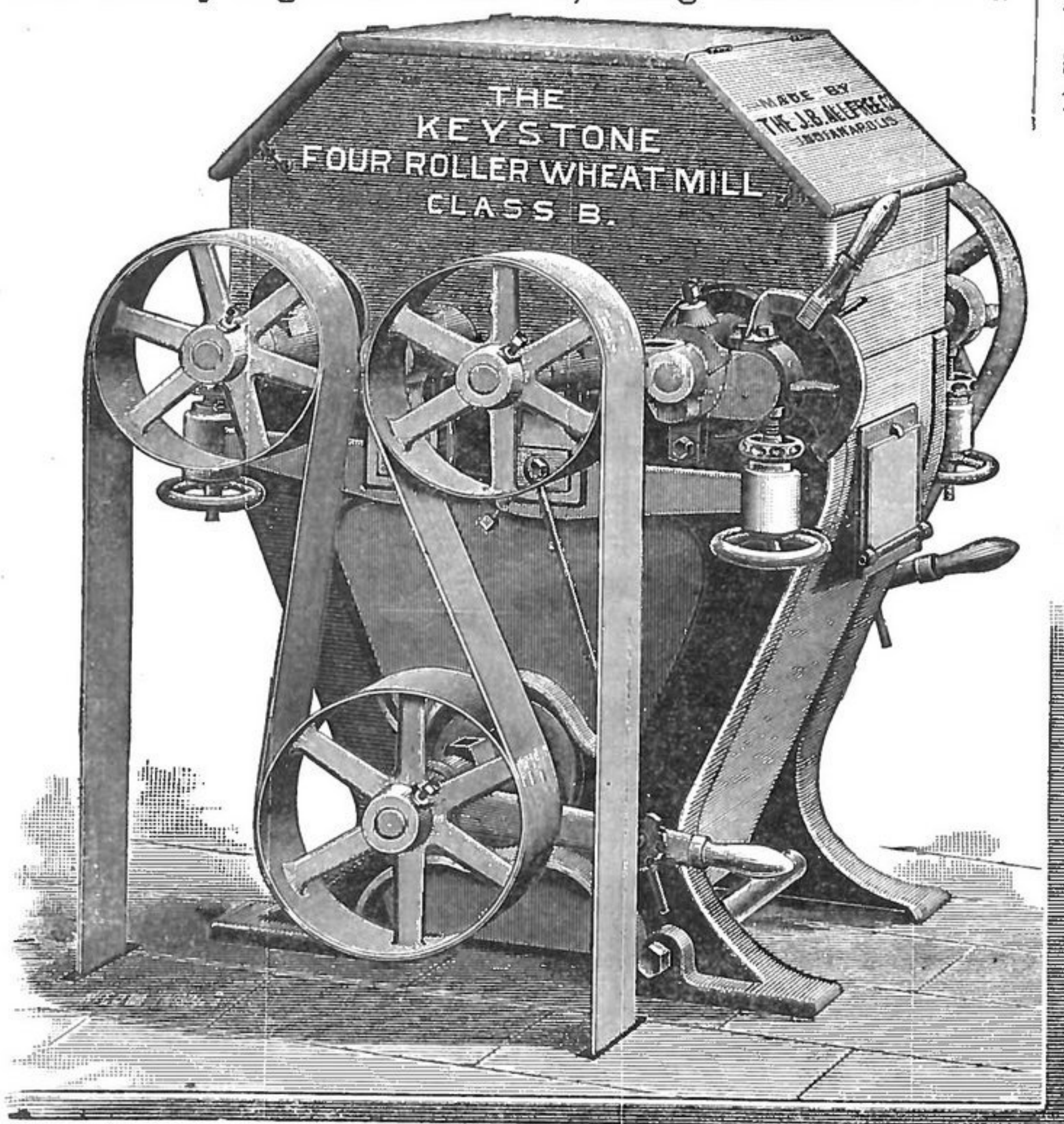
OLIVER DALRYMPLE, the bonanza wheat grower of Dakota, asserts that in ten years the United States will be a wheat-importing country. Oliver should not be discouraged. Let him pour out fertilizers upon rich Dakotan lands, as the growers of France do, and he will find himself reaping 30 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre instead of his present 15 to 20 bushels. Oliver must remember that not one swallow makes a whole spring. He will never see the United States importing wheat, unless he lives to the age of Methuselah.

A DISINTERESTED observer, who reads the agonized utterances of such journals as the New York "Times," "Evening Post," "World" and "Commercial Bulletin," on American politics, tariffs, society and affairs in general, can not help wondering why the aliens who edit those journals do not at once move out of the country whose institutions make them so tired. The only moves these papers ever commend are moves made by outsiders against American interests. They wish to have all American manufacturing enterprises stopped and the United States turned into a big market for the wares of Europe. Any effort to build up American interests excites their unbounded ire. These journalists care more for their native lands beyond the ocean than they care for the United States. They have only measureless contempt for this country. Being so out of tune and out of joint with everything American, why do not these alien middlemen take themselves across the Atlantic to countries in which they may find things more to their liking?

Now the unnaturalized editors of the importing journals in New York are unhappy over the census figures. Super intendent Porter says the population of the United States is 64,750,000, and he bases his figures on the actual count made by his enumerators. The unhappy and morbid foreign editors in New York make the population from 66,000,000 to 68,000,000, and they base their figures, not on actual enumeration, but on a set of fanciful, supposititious percentages, and those editors, who swow allegiance to Aunt Vic, will not be satisfied until Uncle Sam has ordered a new count. These unnaturalized residents and wholly un-American individuals ought to move out of the United States at once. They hate the country and malign it incessantly in journals like the New York "Evening Post," the New York "Times," the New York "Commercial Bulletin" and the Philadelphia "Record," and they ought to shake the hated Yankee soil from their sanctified pedal extremities and take themselves over the ocean to more congenial climes. Here they are always blue and bilious. Over in Europe they might breathe without sobbing once in a while.

THE KEYSTONE FOUR-ROLLER MILL.

Herewith is illustrated the new "Keystone" 4-roller wheat-mill, designated "Class B," built by the J. B. Allfree Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana. This is an open-frame machine, designed to overcome the objections which many millers have to solid-frame roller-mills. This mill is intended to meet the popular demand for a simpler and cheaper machine, and, while it retains all the essentials embodied in the original and famous "Keystone" roller-mill, the makers have discarded everything that can be successfully discarded in its construction. They have greatly improved the driving and retarding device heretofore used, and have substituted an appliance by which the main belt may be tightened six inches without changing the tension of the hold-back or differential belt, while the counter-shaft bearings are always retained absolutely parallel, both being in one casting. This device is so far in advance of anything else that has yet been constructed that it must very strongly recommend itself to the users of roller-mills. Each belt may be instantly and independently tightened without the slightest interference with the other. While this mill can be sold for less money than their original roller-mill, in view of its extreme simplicity, it is not to be understood to be anything short of a strictly high-class machine, being constructed in a



THE J. B. ALLFREE CO.'S "KEYSTONE" FOUR ROLLER WHEAT MILL.

most thorough and workmanlike manner, and the very best rolls and other material being used throughout. Their regular "Keystone" automatic vibratory feed is used on this machine. The first mill of this class was put into use by Messrs. Blanton, Watson and Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., in their "Arcade Mills," and their miller, Mr. Nat Follett, says of it, under date of August 13, 1890: "Your letter to hand, asking about your new-style roll. I like it very much; its adjustments are simple and very rigid. When once set they stay without changing. Your adjustments to move both ends of the movable roll at once are very simple and very efficient. It does its work to my entire satisfaction. I find your new system of spring pressure sound in principle, obviating vibration, and I consider your novel device for tightening either or both belts the best appliance yet used on a roller-mill." Other users are very enthusiastic over this mill. Address the makers for full information.

MILLING PATENTS.

Among the patents granted September 2, 1890, are the following:

Evart M. Thomson, Indianapolis, Ind., No. 435,467, a bran-packer, comprising that improvement in the art of packing

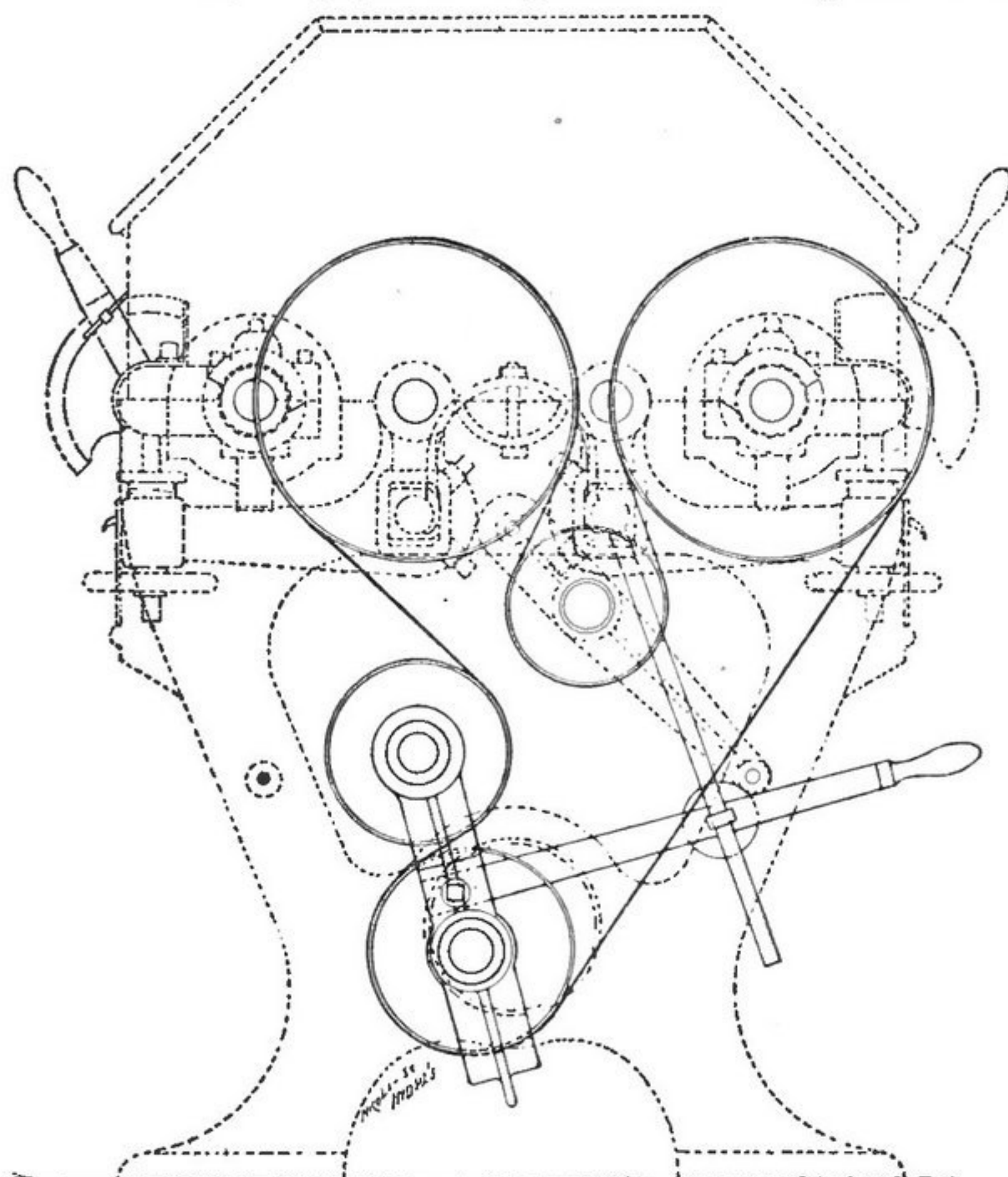
bran or materials of a fluffy and elastic nature in sacks, which consists in, first, extending a tube of small diameter centrally into a sack and closing the mouth of the sack around the tube, secondly, force-feeding bran through said tube, so that owing to its fluffy and elastic nature it will rise and surround the tube and in a measure distend the entire sack; thirdly, pounding the bran at the end of the tube and at the same time, or substantially so, displacing the greater portion thereof radially, which further distends the entire sack and arches the bran, as shown, thereby equalizing the strain on the sack but equally distributing the bran; and, fourthly, by continuously feeding bran and repeatedly pounding and displacing the same, completing the compression and the operation of packing, the tube being gradually withdrawn as compression proceeds.

Andrew Young, East Randolph, N. Y., No. 435,474, a bag-holder.

Jas. M. King, Rochester, Minn., No. 435,542, separating grain.

THE WAILS OF THE BRITONS.

British manufacturers seem to consider themselves and American consumers magnified and multiplied Siamese Twins. Eng, the British manufacturer, is linked to Chang, the Yankee consumer, by a very tender tie. When Chang gets full, Eng grows sleepy. When Chang tries to provide for his own wants, Eng grows reproachful. Eng seems to



think that Chang has no other object in existence than the consumption of Eng's produce. Recently Chang has proposed to do more for himself and to depend less upon Eng. He uses the McKinley tariff bill as an instrument. Eng kicks, and howls, and goes on like mad. In one of his journals, the Sheffield "Telegraph" of July 14th, the British Eng says: "Duties so hostile as to be practically prohibitive do more than take away employment here. Such duties transfer employment to the enemy. They fetch out not only the work, but the capital and the special knowledge behind the work. They are intended to do no less. On the Continent and in the States English firms working with English machinery are nearly everywhere. It was the high tariffs which drew them, and their money, and their picked men out of England to be employed in teaching the natives how to compete with and cut out English workmen at home. Our artisans are weary and sick of the falsified assurances, the baffled hopes, the utterly defeated expectations connected with the thing once honestly but now fraudulently labeled 'Free Trade.' They fail to see why that should be called 'free' in which no freedom is. They nose the imposture as it lies dead and decomposing above ground, and they long to have it buried out of sight. They resent the notion of having the honorable work of their hands treated as if some

infection of plague and pestilence clung to it. They perceive that the policy and favor at Washington is not one of give-and-take, but is all 'take.' They feel that practically no policy could be more hostile or more pernicious to themselves, were it even dictated by the bitterest malevolence."

Under date of July 16th the same paper thus refers to the "audacious items of the McKinley tariff," and to the additional outrage which the United States is going to perpetrate upon Great Britain by building up her own industries: "How far the hostile policy embodied in the customs system of the States has been stimulated yonder across the Atlantic by non-resistance here may be read in the audacious items of the McKinley tariff, and in the further proposal to sustain with large bounties, bounties plucked from the pockets of American tax-payers, an entirely new and a very serious attack upon England's mercantile supremacy at sea. They believe their system to be successful, and because they strongly believe it to be successful on land they are about to extend it to our trade on the four seas. The Continentals see new manufacturing colonies thriving in their midst, and they take note that these were founded and are conducted by Englishmen. The Americans have recently witnessed the sudden growth under their eyes of gigantic iron-works, Bessemer steel-works and factories for the production of pianos, organs, sewing-machines and the like for exportation to our open markets. They have persuaded themselves that by imposing prohibitive duties on Welsh tin-plates they can draw almost the entire tin trade out of Wales into their own country."

Under date of July 17th the same paper goes on to wail and bluster as follows: "Our working classes are not helpless as oysters. They recognize in the offender, whose very cuffs are odorous of lard, pork and cheese, an individual mostly clothed, fed and kept, kept at least in great part, by their custom, and they think they see clearly how he can be brought to his senses. They know some civil fellows, their own near of kin, or else their colored fellow subjects, honest, well-disposed people, who are also in the provision line, whose stocks are large, whose producing power is capable of immediate and limitless extension, and who would be delighted to barter or truck their great surpluses of food-stuffs for knives, tools, clothes, coal or machinery. Why send ninety odd millions yearly, a sum more than equal to the entire government revenues of the greatest of great powers, to the churl on the other side of the Atlantic, when next door to him (actually 'next door') there is a decent fellow in the provision line who not only keeps a good article, but has a good character, and who, with a little encouragement, would cut Porkopolis out of our pork orders, and would, in company with Australia, New Zealand and India, glut our market with grain? On ethical grounds, reasons of morality, we ought to transfer our trade to the shop which has a more honorable ethical record than Jonathan's, the shop next door, with Canada on the signboard."

Of course Canada and Australia have both imported grain and flour from the United States in the very recent past, but Eng probably does not know that. In another issue of the same paper Eng goes on to knock the wind out of the free-trade contention that "the consumer pays the duty." It does it in this wise: "Who Pays Import Duties? An American paper not long ago proved very exactly how, when internal or other competition exists, the consumer does not pay the duty on imported goods. The case of steel rails was selected for illustration. Steel rails at the time shipped from Liverpool, with freight, insurance and other charges to New York, cost \$25 a ton. The American duty was \$17 a ton. Hence, if the consumer paid the duty the selling price of steel rails would have been \$25 plus \$17, whereas, as a matter of fact, the selling price was \$28. Thus the consumer benefited by a reasonable price, and the English seller, whose rails had cost \$25 and had to be sold at \$28, was compelled to pay \$14 of the \$17 duty in order to do so. It is, therefore, apparent that, where there is competition, whether in iron, cutlery or corn, the consumer does not suffer, while the home producer gains by revenue duties."

Eng got up a "mass meeting" in Sheffield on July 14th,

and they had a great time "doing up" Chang. Mayor Jackson, in his opening speech, said: "I have been engaged in business for the last forty years, and during that time I have seen the markets of the United States gradually getting narrower and narrower. At one time pretty nearly one-half the workingmen of this country were engaged in manufacturing goods for the United States. To-day a very small proportion indeed are engaged in work for that market, and if this tariff becomes a law, as there is every probability it will, that proportion will diminish greatly, until there is very little of it left. That, I think, is a reason why we should lift up our voices and say that the time has come for having a little bit of square talk with America upon this tariff question." Doubtless! In a letter read at that meeting, Howard Vincent, a member of Eng's parliament, said: "The United States of America, established really by ourselves, peopled by our kindred, have prospered especially at our expense. Now they propose to do all they can wholly to exclude British goods, heedless of the fact that the English are their best customers. If the prohibitory tariff is enacted, it will hit us heavily." "Established" is good! Mr. Vincent probably calls the Revolutionary War "establishing" us. It was. So was the war of 1812. So was the British course of action in 1861. Great Britain has aided powerfully in "establishing" us. Of course all the Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Belgians, Hollanders, Frenchmen, Swiss, Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Germans, Poles, Russians, Austrians, Hungarians and other immigrants who have come into the United States in the past half century are, or were, Britons, "kindred" of Eng!

President Llewellyn, of the Sheffield Labor Association, made a vigorous speech, in which he made an extraordinary admission, for a free-trader, that the proposed increase in the tariff made by the McKinley bill will not come out of the American consumers, but out of the profits of the British manufacturer. Said he: "Supposing their bill should pass, and British goods should continue to find their way into the market, this increased tariff must be raised somewhere; where is it to come from? There are only three sources. Either the price of the goods must be raised, and that is altogether out of the question; or it must come from the profits of the manufacturers, and they will tell you they are quite sure they can not afford it; or, thirdly, it must be pulled off the men's wages; and you are here to-night to say that you can not stand another two-and-a-half, that you are determined you won't stand it, but that you will raise your emphatic protest against this unfair bill. Protests have been made over in America against this bill from the jobbing hardware men, an association that represents \$35,000,000. Our meeting to-night and our protest is going to help and strengthen their hands, and it is going to help and strengthen those in the Western States. I am not sure myself, after all, that the bill will pass. At any rate, we will do our best to prevent it."

Eng evidently feels very ill, but he has a cure. Eng is always full of resources. His cure is presented in two doses. He is going to make Chang sick of protectionism. His first dose of corrective medicine is given by the Sheffield "Independent," which on July 15th said: "If we do not lose our heads, and the worst comes to the worst, these Western farmers will assuredly help to secure the downfall of the Republicans next year, and install in their place a Democratic government, pledged to a largely reduced tariff, running a long way in the direction of free trade." The second dose is presented to Eng in a London dispatch, dated August 16, which reads: "English as well as Irish manufacturers and workingmen continue to be stirred up about the McKinley bill. Advices from Germany state that a number of Saxon and Thuringian manufacturers are about to transfer their entire establishments to the United States, and their example will be followed by several British houses, so far, at least, as establishing branches in that country is concerned. On the other hand, the movement in favor of retaliating is gaining ground, both in England and on the Continent. Popular sentiment in Great Britain, France and Germany loudly demands discrimination against the United

States, and Lord Salisbury's Government is inclined to regard the proposition with favor. Nothing, of course, can be done until the next session of Parliament, but meantime things will be made as uncomfortable as possible for American exporters, especially of food products, by methods Britishers are expert in. Quite possibly another pork disease may be discovered, imported cattle will develop an astonishing amount of pleuro-pneumonia, and American manufacturers, who have managed to obtain a market in Great Britain, will find the Merchandise Marks Act, recently enacted, of considerable injury to their trade."

Did ever the industrial world witness another such hubbub in one manufacturing country about the strictly private affairs of another country? Is the right of the United States to adopt such duties and enact such laws as seem best seriously questioned in Great Britain, France, Germany, Ireland or any other country? Great Britain should at once exclude American foods, grain, meat and the like, because in doing so she would starve her laborers the short remainder of the distance to death, and get rid of the troublesome question at once. Doubtless the Sheffielders, having lost the American market, would be so benefited by the loss that they would feel like paying double prices for bread and meat, which they would have to do in case the cheap American foods are barred out in retaliation. The situation does not look encouraging to Eng, it is true, but what will it profit Eng if he kills himself in order to inflict injury upon Chang?

ENGLAND'S SHIPS AND FOOD SUPPLY.

Great Britain's danger of starvation in case of war is discussed by London "Engineer" as follows: "Sir Thomas Symonds urges on the prime minister the weakness of our fleet and its entire incapability of performing the duties which would fall on it in time of war, namely, the blockading of ports, the protection of our commerce, and the supply of coal to fleets and coaling stations, duties out of all proportion to those arising in war in former times, when our commerce was about one-twentieth part of its present dimensions, and when sailing vessels only were employed. In those days interruption of commerce meant commercial ruin. Now it means absolute starvation, if complete even for a few successive weeks. Our desire is to indorse the general position taken by Sir Thomas Symonds and to support him in the most necessary and important work he has done and is still doing in pressing for increased strength in our navy, and increased protection to 'England,' for it is England herself rather than 'English commerce' which is concerned. Half a dozen ships on one side or the other would not affect the question. England depends for her existence, her actual supply of food, on her trading ships. Stop them, and she must be starved, as surely as an invested fortress. Sir Thomas Symonds points out that in the great French war it was only our commerce, not our actual food, that was at stake; and yet Britain then had 206 battle-ships to 180 possessed by the rest of Europe, of which France had 60. Now we have 501, while France has 357 and Russia 227, together 584; while France and Italy have together 570, and France and Germany 556. As to armorclads, England has 77; France 48; Russia 45 of some kind; and Germany 40.

"These actual numbers show England by no means equal to a combination of France and one other. But, even supposing it is urged that useless small vessels have been included in the lists of the foreign powers, and that in tonnage England stands far better than is here represented; suppose it were even conceded that she is equal or superior to any two others, is there any guarantee in this fact that we might not be starved? To attack commerce distributed over the world is far easier than to defend it. Are we to risk so great a danger without any guarantee? If we were starved into an ignominious, ruinous peace, it would be very little consolation to have it proved to us that our fleet, reckoned up in the proper and most scientific way, was more than as strong as any two powers, which was all that we had aimed at. Why do we aim at any such arbitrary standard, which has no particular meaning in it, unless we suppose the whole fleets of both belligerent sides to be drawn up

complete and then and there to fight it out?—a proceeding which would no doubt simplify the question for England, but would be the last thing to be desired by her enemies. It may be asked, then, what standard can be taken? To this we should reply that this must entirely depend on the task to be performed. Lord Charles Beresford gave us clearly to understand that not very long since, in fact, during the time of the present government, there was no settled plan as to what should be done if war broke out. This state of things is intolerable; it is madness."

POINTS IN MILLING.

MILLING inventions in the year 1890 will never cause a "revolution" in milling practices. The inventions have been sufficiently numerous, but their importance is not marked. Here and there the purification of middlings has been touched upon, and here and there the cleaning of grain has received attention, but by far the larger part of the so-called "milling inventions" of the first eight months of this year has been made up of wholly unimportant devices for mills, including grain-weighers by the score, bag-holders and similar things. Should the showing for the remainder of the year be on the same scale, it may be taken for granted that 1890 will record the smallest number of valuable milling machines, processes and appliances brought out in any year since the beginning of the roller "revolution."

Is there any good reason why inventors and scientific flour-makers should turn away from a line of work that offers so prompt acceptance of, and liberal returns for, any device, process or machine as milling offers? Surely there is yet room for many improvements in the existing machines, even though there may not be any encouraging probability of the creation of entirely new ones. The "man on the road" continually hears from millers fault-finding and criticism which have a basis in the "unsatisfactory work" done by leading machines. Doubtless the inventors, could they hear these comments, would be encouraged to go on laboring for the perfection which seems not to be reached yet by important machines.

LET the inventor, who thinks "the line of milling inventions and improvements is completely worked out," visit twenty mills of medium size, operating modern machinery on modern processes, and he will find, on questioning the operatives, enough errors in construction and design, enough half-way failures in function, and enough total failures in important essentials to set the inventive bee a-buzzing once more in his head.

I AM often completely astonished at what careful millers say concerning some of the most famous machines in the market. Only a week ago, one miller said, naming a machine, which I will refrain from naming, or even hinting at its function: "Now, that ——— may be as good as it is cracked up to be, but I've never seen one of them do half as well as they are said to do. I know the name is a good one to swear by, but every machine of that make I've ever had anything to do with is next door to a regular flat failure, only fit to swear at, in spite of its name and reputation!"

I LOOKED the machine over. It was one of the most important machines in the modern-process plant. It bore a name known all over the world. It is made, sold and used by the thousand. I thought the fault must be in that particular one, and I said so, but the miller said: "No! This is just as good a one of the make as I ever saw, and I've handled over 100 different ones in actual work. The defect in this one may be found in all, in greater or less degree. They're all alike."

HE described to me the trouble, and he convinced me that the trouble was real, persistent and general. The effect was plainly visible in the work done by the machine. The condition of the material handled proved what the critic had asserted. That same miller, not by any means an inventor,

nor even what might be called an "ingenious" man, had similar experiences with nearly every machine in the line. He could point out defect after defect in machines generally supposed to be absolutely perfect, and the worst of it was that he could prove what he said by the stock treated in every case. He judged every machine by its work, and his criticisms would be a revolution to the self-satisfied manufacturers and inventors, who take it for granted that milling-machinery is perfect and needs no more development. If I cared to "load up" with ammunition against certain machines, I would spend a month with that particular critic, learn his criticisms and list of defects, together with the way of proving them to the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue and the finger, and then go on the road prepared to drive all opponents into the nearest tall timber. He knows every machine of note in the market, and he also knows every defect in every one.

THE MILLERS OF CANADA.

The annual convention of the Dominion Millers' Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms in Toronto, Ontario, on September 9th and 10th. Millers who attend the convention will receive one-half fare to the Toronto exhibition and return. The programme of exercises is an interesting one. On Tuesday at 1 p. m. there will be a meeting of the executive committee to arrange the details of the convention and to transact the usual committee business. The exercises on Tuesday will comprise two sessions, as follows: First session at 2:30 p. m. General meeting. Secretary's report, discussion thereon. Auditors appointed. Election of officers. Reading communications. Motions and notice of motions. Auditors' report, discussion thereon. Second session at 7:30 p. m. Discussion on grinding in transit. Secretary's remarks on the probable quantity of wheat in the Dominion, and the Dominion wants for seed and bread, with probable surplus for export, and discussion thereon. Discussion on a railway commission bill.

On Wednesday one session will be held, opening at 9:30 a. m., when the transactions will be as follows: Discussion on the necessity of uniform size of half-barrel and bag packages. Discussion on a needed remedy for shortages on car wheat. Address by Adam Brown, esq., M. P., Commissioner to the Jamaica exhibition and West Indies on the possibility of Canada supplying West Indies with flour. Discussion of a needed remedy against railway and ship agents issuing through bills on flour without a guarantee of reasonable shipping despatch at seaboard.

PRIMITIVE INDIAN CORN.

Recently, at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Dr. Robert P. Harris exhibited specimens showing the peculiar growth and formation of "Zea Tunicata," or our primitive Indian corn, known also as Rocky Mountain, California or Mexican maize, or corn. The several ears exhibited were grown by a member of the society, Captain Burnet Landreth, of Bristol, who had also sent to Dr. Harris some grains taken from an ear of Chilean corn found in the

wrappings of a Talcahuana mummy, recently dug up. This specimen, computed to be at least 500 years old, was shown to have the same round topped narrow grain as corn of recent growth shown in comparison with it. Dr. Harris said that he had been familiar with Rocky Mountain corn for 50 years, having seen it in 1834, when it was grown as a curiosity in Delaware and Montgomery counties. The peculiarity of the "Zea Tunicata" lies in the fact that every grain in the ear has its own individual husk, and that these husks are pointed, imbricated upward and arranged in rows, the husks at the butt end being much larger than those at the point. Where an ear is not fertilized, there is a central stem, but no cob, and the husks are inordinately developed, being as long as 3 inches in many instances, but seedless.

The wild corn, as an additional protection, has an outside husk over all, so that each grain has a vest, the first layer, a body coat, the second, and an overcoat, the outside husk. The first and second are like the sepals of a flower growing over the ovary, and 2 grains are not infrequently found in the same envelope. The grains exhibited were light red, yellow and white. The cob has no depressions, but the husks are held by hard, strong peduncles, arranged in pairs which require much force in separating, even with a sharp knife. As this tunicated corn is domesticated by culture, the individual husks begin to shorten, the grains grow larger and many protrude beyond their envelopes. The corn is good when cut green for fodder, but is simply a curiosity when compared with staple varieties, and it is certainly a great novelty to nearly every agriculturist. The ears are from 6 to 12 inches long, and have a very thin cob, are large in diameter and light in weight for their size. Those exhibited had 14 and 18 rows of grains, and the largest weighed 11 ounces. The ears bearing red grains have their imbricated husks edged with red.

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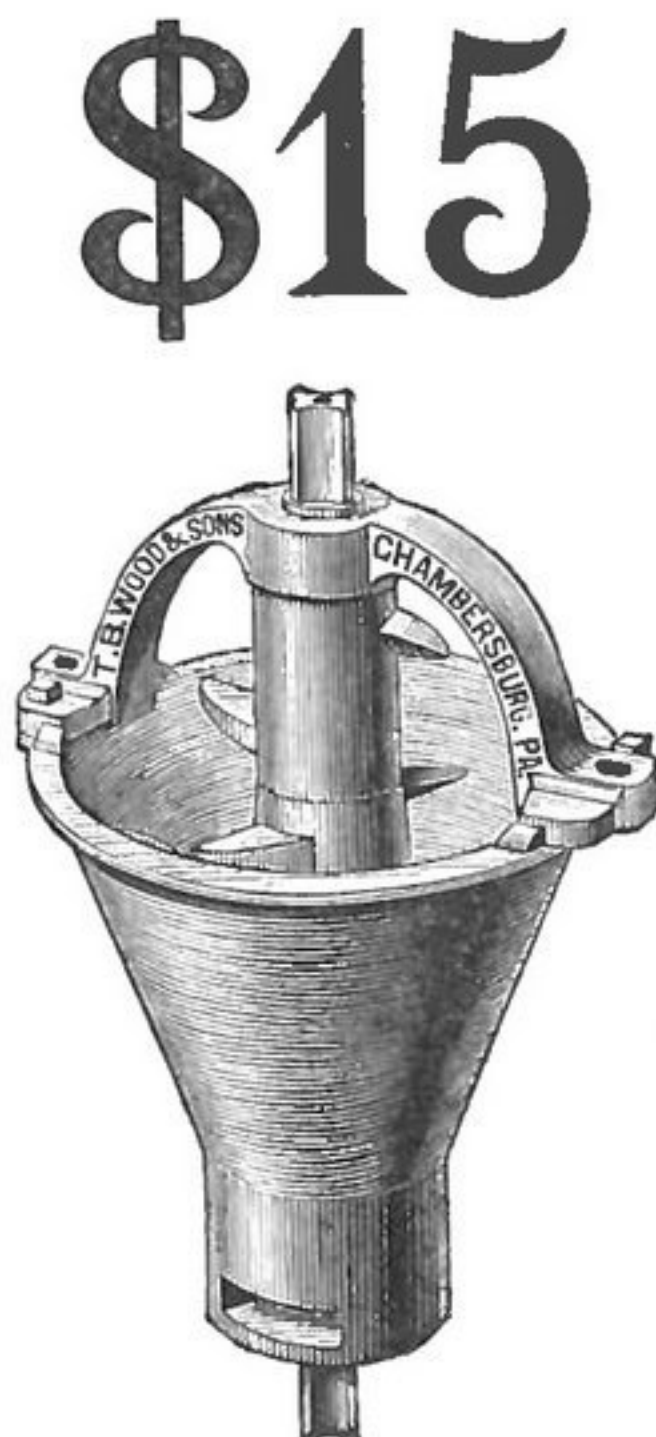
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Practical Notes

ARTIFICIAL EMERALDS.—The chief chemist of the London Gas Company has succeeded in making from the refuse of a gas-retort a perfect emerald. The cost of making the gem was many times greater than that for which a natural stone could be purchased at a jeweler's.

GENERAL NOTES.

SILK-WORMS when newly hatched weigh scarcely one-quarter of an ounce, yet in the course of their life, which only lasts 36 days, they will consume between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds of leaves.

COTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Prices of wheat appear to be well advanced, fully as much so as justifiable by the general situation, but if the outcome of the world's harvest should not prove essentially better than now indicated, still higher prices later on will not be out of line with the apparent tendency of affairs.—*Cincinnati "Price Current."*

The Vienna Seed Congress may be without honor at home, but in America it is regarded as a great institution.—*Chicago "Daily Business."*

This country can produce 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. It will import wheat when home consumption passes that point.—*Chicago "Daily Business."*

It is not to be denied that in the course of the past summer there were several very warm days. But it will surprise the majority of readers to be informed that the average temperature of July, 1890, in this locality, was a fraction of a degree lower than that of July, 1889.—*New York "Mechanical News."*

BRITISH, French, German and other European papers, in their comments on the McKinley bill, are constantly attributing the proposition to rearrange American tariffs to "hostility to European interests." Nothing could be further from the truth. Hostility has nothing to do with American tariffs, excepting in so far as the hostility is displayed first by European governments. Even though we were to feel and to acknowledge a genuine "hostility to European interests," what reason would the various European nations have to object to any tariff arrangements based upon that hostility? Have not European nations, under one pretext and another, shown a direct intentional hostility to the interests of the United States? Look at some of the forms in which that hostility has found expression: 1. The duty on tin, by which indirect method Germany practically shut out American canned goods, will be remembered by all. 2. The importation of American pork and lard into Austria-Hungary has been prohibited since March 10, 1881, and the sale of American canned meats was prohibited in Hungary in 1884. 3. The importation of American pork into France has been prohibited since February 18, 1881, and all lard imported from the United States is now subjected to inspection. 4. The importation of American pork into Germany has been prohibited since June 25, 1880, and American potatoes have been prohibited since 1875. 5. The importation of American pork into Italy has been prohibited since February 20, 1879. 6. The importation of American potatoes into Spain is prohibited, and American pork and lard are subjected to Government inspection. 7. The importation of American cattle and swine, save in bond, into Ontario was prohibited since April 23, 1880. 8. The importation of American pork into the Ottoman Dominion has been prohibited since 1881. Not one of these prohibitions is really founded in the truth. American products, such as pork, beef, lard, corn and flour, are the finest in the world, but the Europeans assert that the pork is infested with trichinae, that the pork and beef

are diseased and dangerous, and that the flour and other prohibited goods are adulterated. We might with exact justice apply the same measurements to the poisonous wines, the adulterated cheese, the shoddy silk and other sophisticated goods imported from Europe. We do not. We simply aim to protect our own interests by our tariffs, while the European governments, not content with prohibiting our goods, proclaim to all the world that American goods are unfit to use. Contrast this with our policy, and it will not be an easy task to show that European governments have any right to criticize our management of our own affairs. In their prohibition they libel our produce. In our prohibition we simply plan to advance our own interests. This is the situation to-day.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The September number of *Scribner's Magazine* is a most attractive one, as the following table of contents shows: "In the Morning Watch," Frontispiece. "With Uncle Sam's Blue Jackets Afloat," by Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum. Illustrated by the author. "Dirge," by Frank Dempster Sherman. "Jerry," part second, chapters III.-VIII. "The Rights of the Citizen,"—V, To his own Property, by James S. Norton. "The Country House," by Donald G. Mitchell. "African River and Lake Systems," by Thomas Stevens, with a map. "The Clerk of the Weather," by T. R. Sullivan. "Where She Comes," by Charles B. Going. "The Shekh Abdallah," by Clinton Scollard. "Nature and Man in America," first paper, by N. S. Shaler. "A Crown Jewel, Heligoland," by C. Emma Cheney. "Pity, O God!" by Grace Ellery Channing. "Millet and Recent Criticism," by Walter Cranston Larned. "The Point of View," Democracy and Distinction, Good-nature and the Ideal, Wanted, a Manual, The American Nomad.

The September *Century*.—California topics occupy considerable space in the September *Century*. The paper by John Muir on "The Treasures of the Yosemite Valley," in the August number, is followed by another on "Features of the Proposed Yosemite National Park." In "Topics of the Time" is an editorial in the same strain on "Amateur Management of Yosemite Scenery." The number contains a paper by George Hamlin Fitch, entitled, "How California Came into the Union," illustrated by a large portrait of General Fremont from a daguerreotype of 1850, and by others of Commodores Sloat and Stockton, Governor Burnett, Senator Gwin and J. Ross Browne. This paper is a forerunner of the series on the Gold Hunters, and in the present number *The Century* begins a temporary department of "California," similar to the "Memoranda on the Civil War." This month these articles are "Light on the Seizure of California," by Professor Royce of Harvard, "The California Boundary Question," by Francis J. Lippitt, Esq., and "The Date of the Discovery of the Yosemite," by Dr. Bunnell, of the Party of Discovery. The frontispiece is an engraving by T. A. Butler of Nattier's picturesque portrait of the beautiful Princesse de Conti, an attractive prelude to Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason's fifth paper on "The Women of the French Salons." A paper of timely interest, practically illustrated, is Commander C. F. Goodrich's description of "Our New Naval Guns." "The Anglomaniacs," which has awakened much curiosity and has attracted more remark, perhaps, than any other recent fiction in *The Century*, reaches its fourth and concluding part, with illustrations by Mr. Gibson in this number. Mr. Jefferson's Autobiography deals with incidents of his life in England, Scotland and Ireland. An important paper by Professor Charles W. Shields of Princeton, on "The Social Problem of Church Unity," is another of the "Present-Day Paper," contributed to *The Century* by the "Sociological Group" of writers. Mrs. Van Rensselaer contributes an article on "Wells Cathedral." Mr. La Farge's "An Artist's Letters from Japan" are accompanied by an engraving after his drawing; and a paper is contributed by Rowland E. Robinson on Marble Mills of Vermont. "Friend Olivia" (Mrs. Barr's novel) is continued, the scene being changed to America; and there is a short story by Miss Anne Page entitled "Lois Benson's Love Story." Two sonnets, one by Ella Wheeler Wilcox entitled "September," and one by Col. John Hay ("Love's Dream"); an editorial on the "Misgovernment of Cities," and a variety of light verse in "Bric-a-brac," complete the number.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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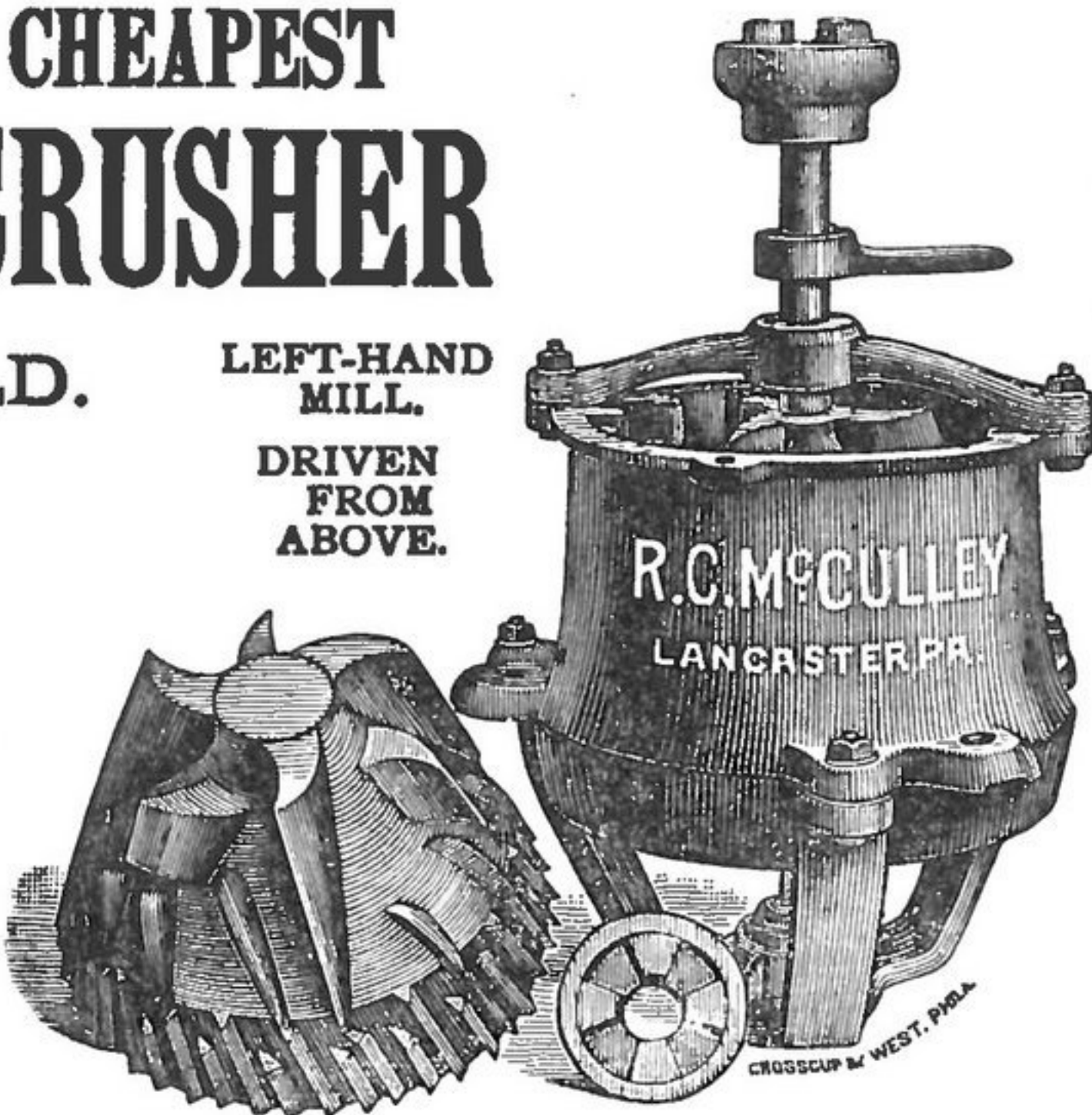
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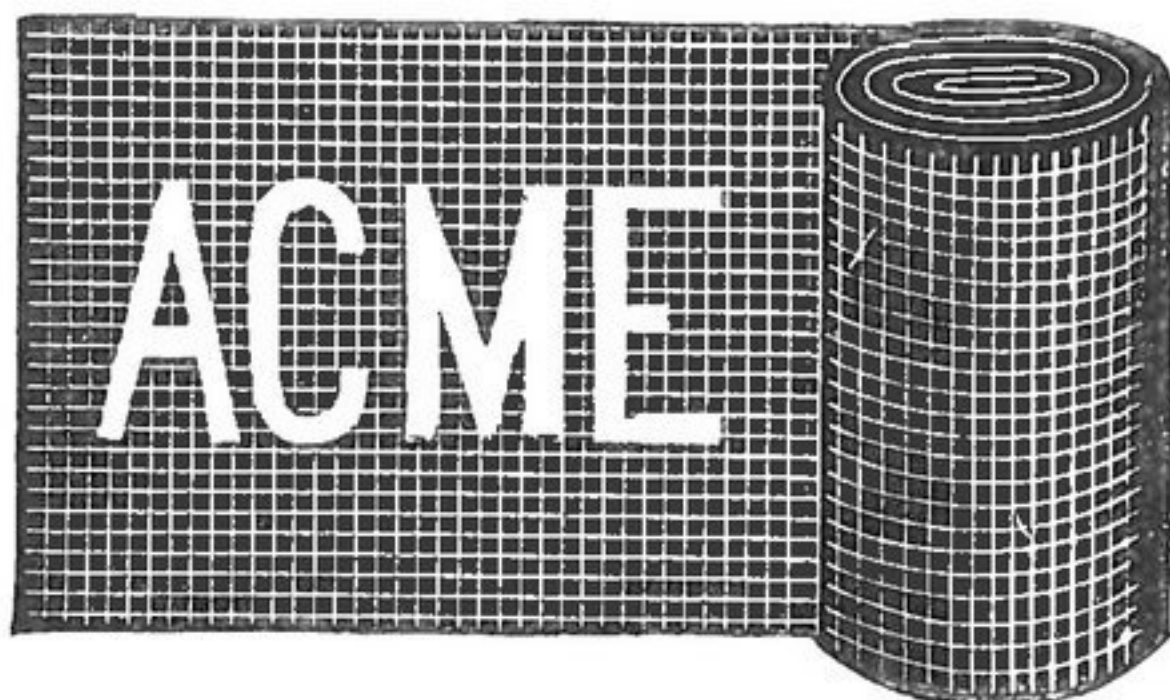
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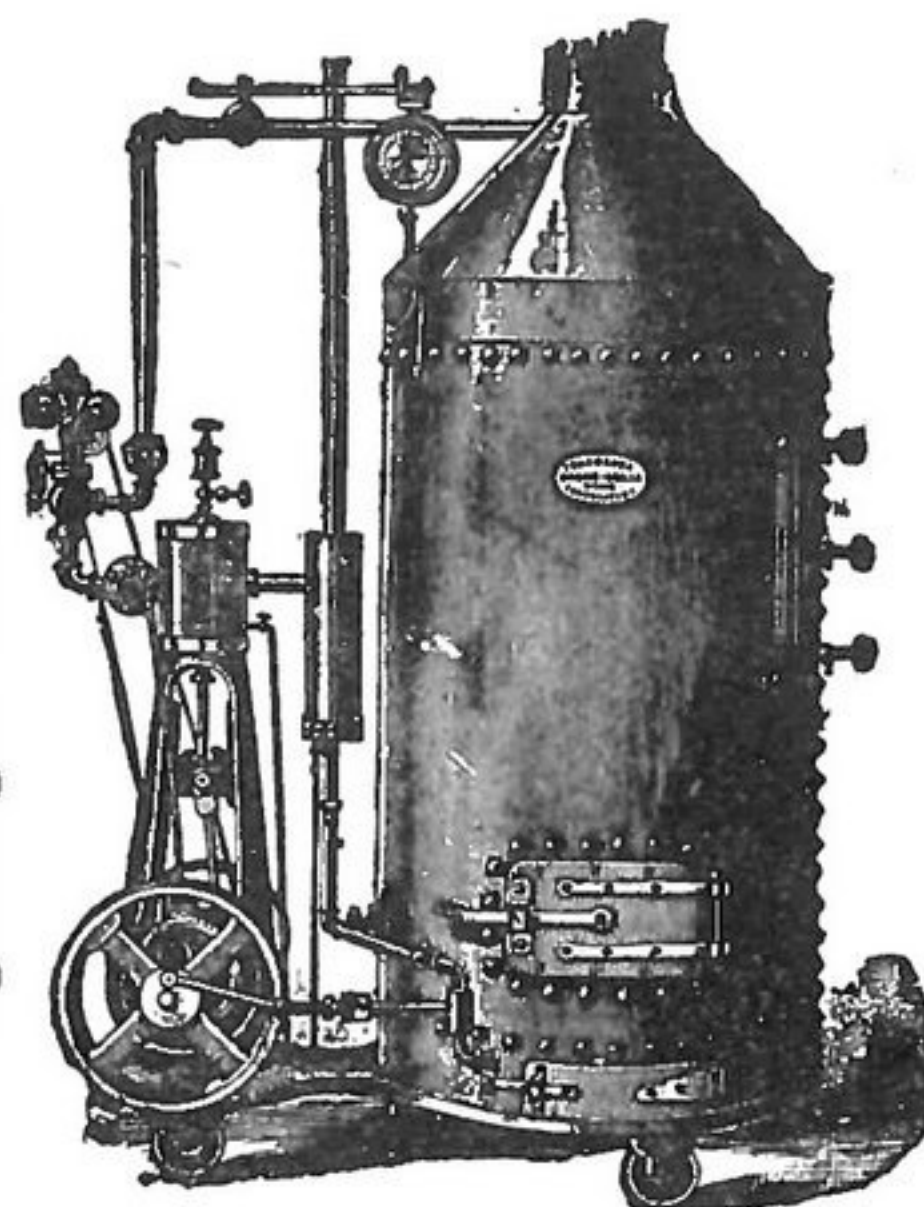
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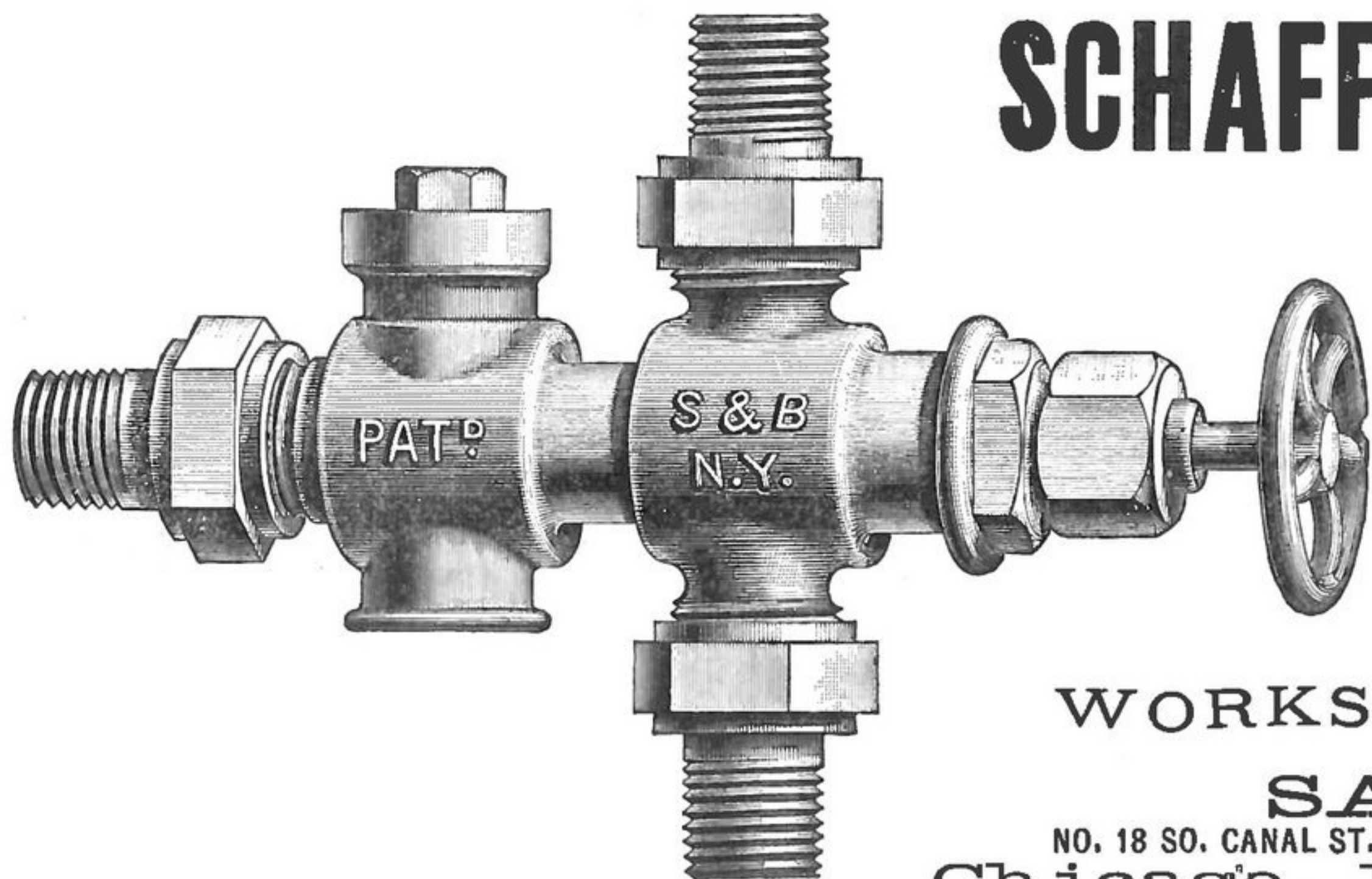
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Sometimes Corrugated Iron is represented to be "just as good as" our Patent Edge Corrugation. While this is complimentary to our material, unfortunately it does not work out well in practice. The only Corrugated Iron that can be recommended for roofing is manufactured by

The Cincinnati Corrugating Co.
PIQUA, OHIO.



SCHAFFER & BUDENBERG,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Pressure Gauges for all Purposes

ENGINE COUNTERS AND REGISTERS.

IMPROVED RESTARTING INJECTORS
AND EXHAUST STEAM INJECTORS.

PYROMETER AND THERMOMETER, STEAM TRAPS, REDUCING VALVES, AND ENGINE AND BOILER APPLIANCES IN GENERAL.

WORKS AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SALESROOMS:

NO. 18 SO. CANAL ST.,
Chicago, Ill.

NO. 40 JOHN STREET,
New York.



A. D. Hughes & Co., millers, Irving, Mich., dissolved.
 L. J. Bees, Lincoln, Kan., puts steam power in his mill.
 Stapels & Hickie, Saratoga, Kan., improve their Keystone Mills.
 Hoover & Bonham, Halsted, Kan., build a 15,000-bushel elevator.
 Routzahn Bros., millers, Franklin, O., are succeeded by C. B. Routzahn.
 Hall & McGee, millers, Oberlin, Kan., are succeeded by A. H. McGee.
 Pulaski City, Va., men form a stock company to build a roller flouring-mill.
 R. D. Hubbard & Co.'s grain-elevator, Mankato, Minn., burned; loss \$50,000.
 C. H. Nicholas, Lacey Springs, Va., has built a 50-barrel roller flouring-mill.
 R. D. Rigg's flour-mill, Goshen, Md., burned; loss \$5,000; covered by insurance.
 Simonds & Yerkes, grist-mill, Northville, Mich., are succeeded by Yerkes Bros.
 P. George's grist-mill, Low Hill, Pa., burned; loss \$5,000, with very light insurance.
 Chas. Broadrup, Charlesville, Md., is remodeling his flouring-mill to the roller process.
 Gibsonville, N. C., men have organized the Eureka Mill Co., to build a roller flouring-mill.
 The Farmers' Alliance, New Birmingham, Tex., project a grist-mill; machinery is wanted.
 W. E. Logan, Asheville, N. C., wants roller machinery and boiler and engine for his flour-mill.
 A. Reaves & Son, Atlas, Va., are putting in 4 pairs of rolls, furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 The South Pittsburgh Land, Mining & Mfg. Co., South Pittsburgh, Tenn., want machinery for a grist-mill.
 Jos. Lindle and Son, Gallipolis, O., are putting in round scalpers, flour-dressers and other machinery from the works of The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 G. P. Hughes and others, Birmingham, Ala., incorporated the Greely's Creek Gin, Milling & Mfg. Co., capital stock \$2,000; they build a grist-mill and gin at once.
 Says the Atchison, Kans. *Globe*: "Last year it took just as many bushels of corn to buy a yard of silk as it will take yards of silk this year to buy a bushel of corn."
 Harshbarger Bros., Milton, W. Va., are remodeling their mill and putting in additional rolls, scalpers, purifiers and other machinery furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 The Occidental Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn., are putting in rolls, aspirators and purifiers for the manufacture of corn products. The outfit is furnished by the Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 Semler & Co., Hamilton, O., are remodeling their mill and increasing the capacity to 150 barrels. The contract for all machinery has been placed with The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
 One California fruit-grower has this season made \$16,000 net from his 60-acre farm. A Kansas farmer, in Shawnee county, has cleared \$1,200 from 15 acres of potatoes. Fruit, ice and potatoes rank above diamonds this year in value.
 The Flenniken Turbine Co., of Dubuque, Ia., have lately received orders for motion indicators from: Barnard & Leas Co., Moline, Ill.; Great Western Mfg. Co., Leavenworth, Kansas; B. F. Gump, Chicago, Ill.; Hans W. Nelson, Fair Haven, Minn.; Thompson & Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph Small, Theresa, Wis., and several others.

The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., have received the contract of Miller & Howe, Greensburg, Kans., for a full line of rolls, scalpers, flour-dressers, centrifugal reels, purifiers and other machinery and supplies for a full and complete roller mill on the Case system.

The Wichita, Kansas, Eagle expresses a startling truth in graphic language when it says: "It took five bushels of corn to get into a circus in Kansas last summer. This summer you can get into the main tent, stay to the concert, go to the side-show, and get a picture of the Circasian beauty, all for one bushel." The day of the farmer is at hand.

The Flenniken Turbine Company, of Dubuque, Ia., have filled recent orders for grain-cleaners from: P. M. Claassen, Valentine, Neb.; Alvarado Roller Mill Co., Alvarado, Texas; Wm. Wall, Forestville, Iowa; Albert Mademan, Stockton, Minn., separator and scourer; Peter A. Rigden, St. Genevieve, Mo.; A. M. Stratton, Excelsior, Wis.; M. L. Bright, Middle Branch, Nebraska.

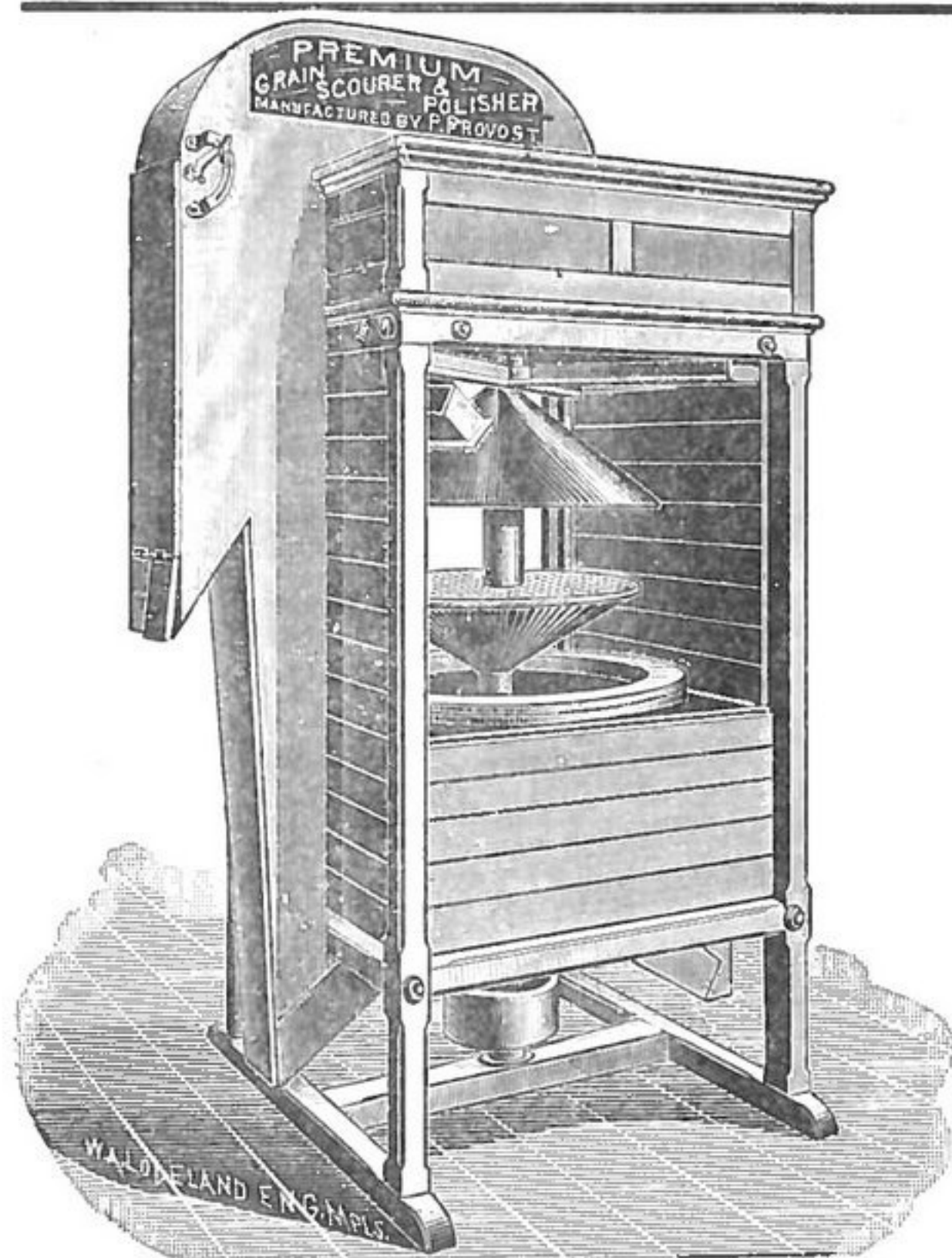
The Flenniken Turbine Co., of Dubuque, Ia., have had recent orders for round reels and scalpers from: L. H. Weniger, Eastman, Wis., 10-foot sectional reel and scalper; Albert Mademan, Stockton, Minn., a full line of reels and Ponsar scalpers for a 40-barrel mill; Peter A. Rigden, St. Genevieve, Mo., a full line of reels and scalpers for a 30-barrel mill; W. E. Moshier, North McGregor, Iowa, reel cylinder to displace centrifugal.

At the recent meeting of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association, held in Chicago, the periodical overhauling of the articles which are defined as taking grain rates was had. The list, as now formulated, is as follows: Flour, shipstuff, hominy, groats, screenings, hulled corn, oil meal, bran, corn flour, peas, wheat, corn-meal, buckwheat, oat hulls, malt, sprouts, middlings, cracked wheat, pearl barley, shorts, ground corn, rye flour, malt skimmings, milk feed, grits, oatmeal, brewers meal, cracked corn, feed and sprouted barley.

The Flenniken Turbine Company, of Dubuque, Ia., have lately shipped Graham roller-mills to the following parties: Albert Mademann, Stockton, Minn., a full line for a 40-barrel 3-break mill; R. R. Randall, Ripley, Ill., 6x18 single mill; L. H. Weniger, Eastman, Wis., one 3-pair roller-mill for one-break process; W. T. Williams, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, one double 6x24 mill, one pair corrugated, for one-break process; George Richner & Son, Woodsfield, Ohio, double 6x24 mill, one pair corrugated; this company have been using one reduction two years with such success that they are compelled to double their capacity; Peter A. Rigden, St. Genevieve, Mo., one single and one double 6x24 mill for complete one-break process; Wm. Wall, Forestville, Ia., single 6x18 mill.

Canadian estimates of the total wheat crop of the Dominion range from 35,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels, but it does not seem reasonable to place the total so high as even 35,000,000 bushels. Private information from Manitoba leads us to believe that the estimate of 20,000,000 bushels for that province is a gross exaggeration, and that the crop is likely to be about 14,000,000 bushels or less. Damage was done by the frosts that were general in Manitoba in late August, and much of grain that was not absolutely ruined was badly wrinkled. One Winnipeg journal said that the early sections would not average over 20 bushels to the acre, while the samples of grain were the poorest ever shown in that town. On the whole, the Manitoba wheat crop of this season is likely to prove anything but a "bumper crop."

A crop letter from Brandon, Manitoba, dated August 30, says: "Wheat is our staple crop, of which we will have 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels, allowing 15,000,000 for export. Weather during August has not been so favorable as we could desire, and we have had several light frosts, of which the outside world has been pretty well informed through the speculators. These frosts have been so light, however, that in the majority of districts even tender garden truck is yet quite fresh and green. There will be a small percentage slightly touched, but it is comparatively trifling when compared with the whole crop; which will be something like 300 per cent. larger than last year's short crop. Two-thirds of the wheat are now cut or perhaps three-fourths. Had it not been for the rain, wheat cutting would have been finished with the end of this week."



THE PREMIUM GRAIN SCOURER AND POLISHER.

This machine is guaranteed to do more and better scouring than any other machine in existence. Is easily set up, requires little or no care, except oiling.

Samples of Work Sent on Application

Address for full particulars,

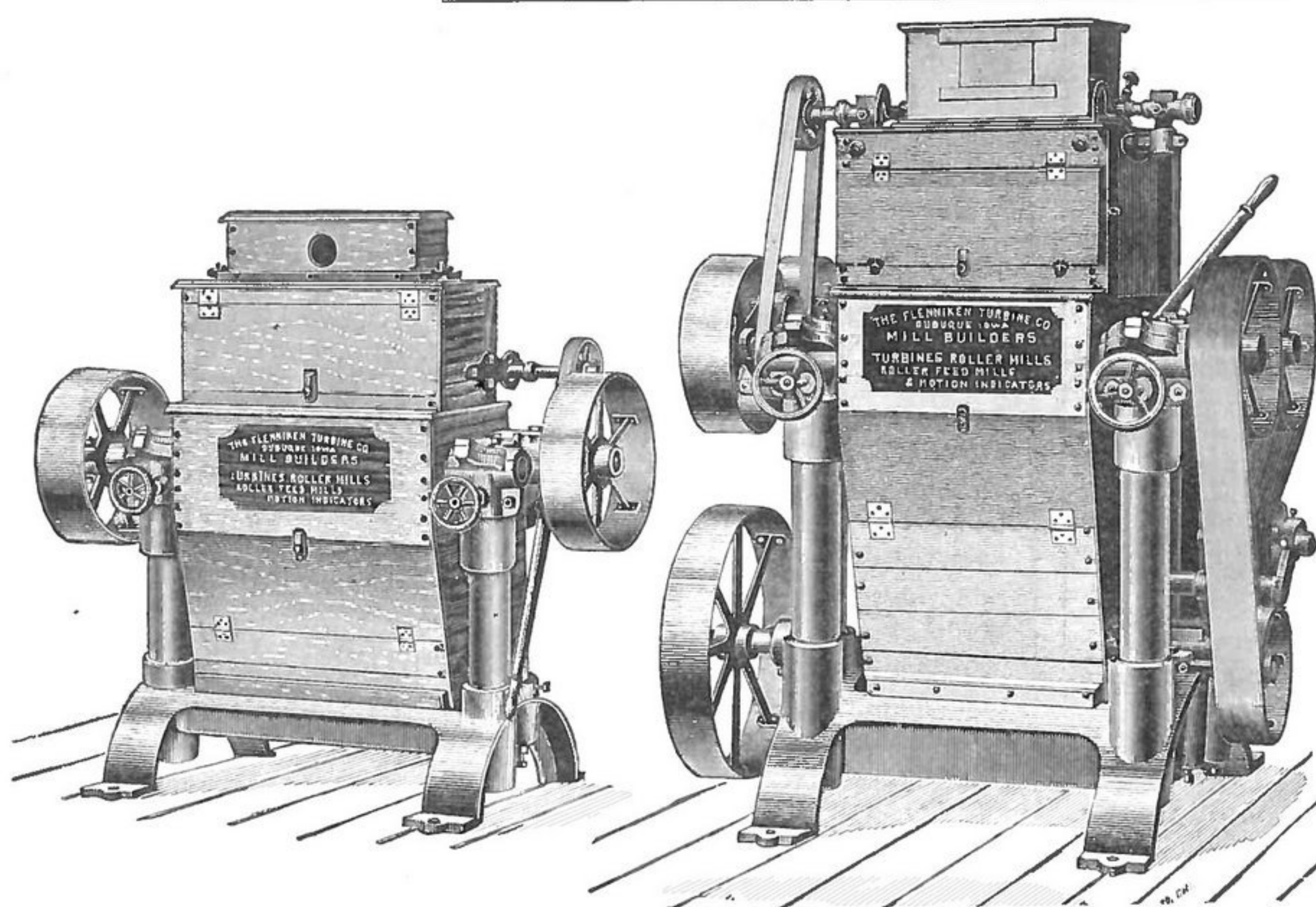
PETER PROVOST
 BOX 636. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ONE REDUCTION TO THE FRONT!

*Ye jolly millers, one and all,
Who granulate with burrs,*

A Moses has Come to Deliver You from Egypt. Cease Trying to Make Bricks without Straw. The Red Sea of Expense Has Been Divided.

The Wilderness of Reductions has Been Shortened. There is Manna in Abundance for Those Who Believe. Listen to the Glad Tidings of Great Joy!



ONE REDUCTION ON ROLLS IS A SUCCESS! Two years of experience in a dozen States, with all kinds of Wheat and diversified climates, has justified us in recommending its adoption in place of burrs in each and every case, whether for grinding Wheat, Rye or Buckwheat. We have perfected Roller Mills, Bolts and Scalpers peculiarly adapted to the wants of Small Mills, and all our machines *infringe no patents*, and no claims are made that they do.

Having consummated a bargain with **MR. O. C. RITTER**, the author and patentee of **One Reduction**, which gives us the *exclusive right* to construct mills under his patents, our patrons in the future will receive a license from Mr. Ritter.

SPECIALTIES! { Graham Roller Mills, Round Reels and Scalpers, Sectional Round Reels, Grain Separators, Motion Indicators. Before buying any of these machines send for our prices and descriptive circulars. } **SPECIALTIES!**
Second-Hand Machinery, and Bargains in Every Line.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF

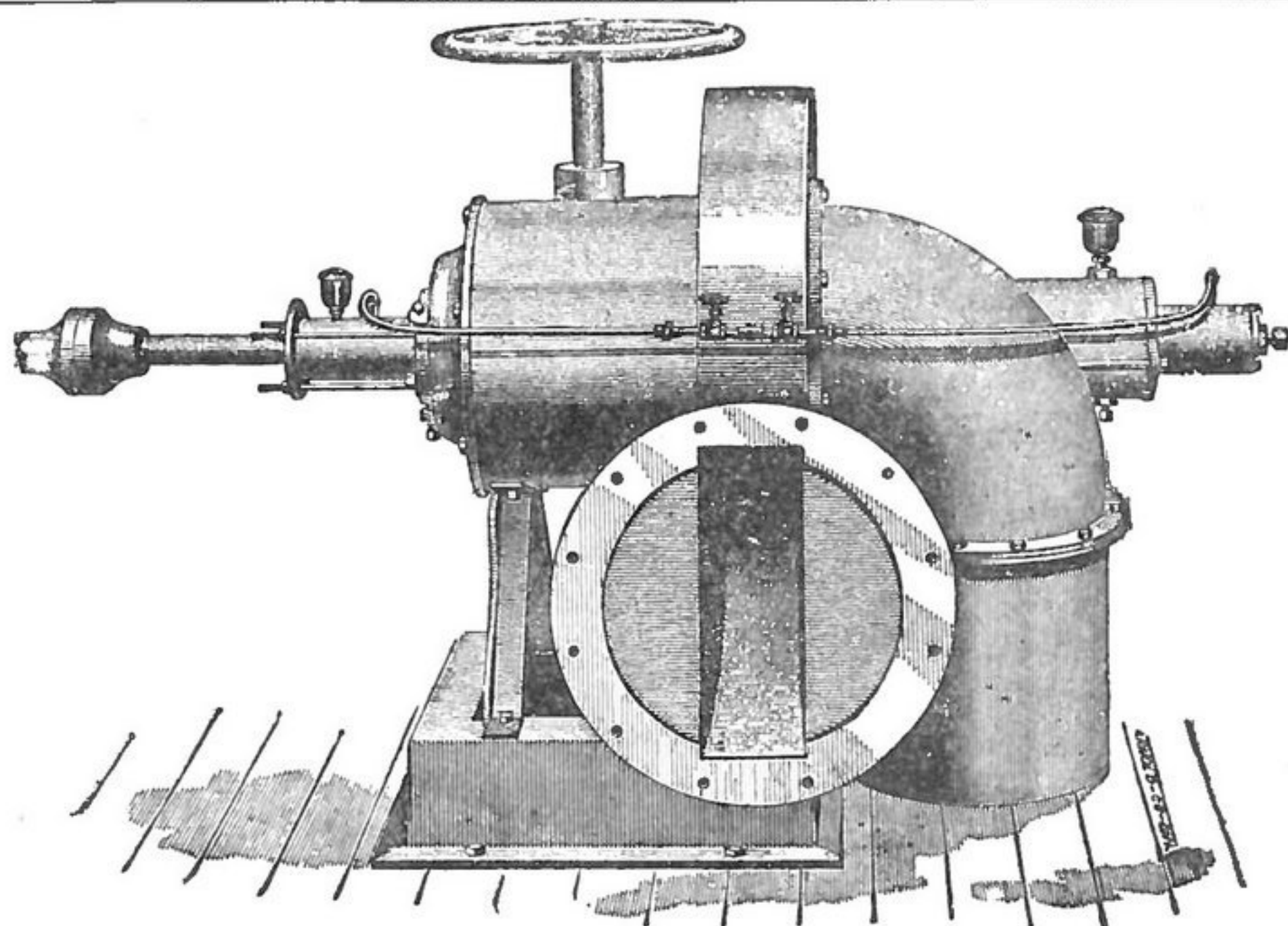
The Best Turbines!

VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL,
With or Without Iron Flumes,

—BUILT BY THE—

Flenniken Turbine Co.

DUBUQUE, - IOWA.



EUROPEAN ECHOES.

SPAIN'S wheat crop is threshing out much poorer than expected, and imports of about 25,000,000 bushels of wheat may be looked for this season.

GREAT BRITAIN grows 1,370,000 acres of potatoes, France 3,500,000 acres, and Germany 7,250,000 acres. Russia has 100,000,000 inhabitants and 38,000 primary schools, and only 12 per cent. of her citizens can read and write. Parisians in 1889 ate 43 mules, 241 donkeys and 16,940 horses. Germany has 1,000,000 more women than men, and England has a female surplus of 3,000,000.

VERY interesting experiments have been recently made at the Agronomic Station of Weidnitz, near Bautzen, Saxony, Germany, by a distinguished chemist, M. Lehmann, on the subject of panification of flours from germinated rye wheat. It is known that the germination of grain has for its first result to make the gluten soluble, producing a ferment from it, a diastasis which transforms in part the starch into glucose and dextrin. The germination then transforms completely the physical and chemical nature of the substances composing the flour, and the most important of these transformations, from the point of view of panification, is that of the gluten, which loses its elasticity and the faculty of expanding during panification. M. Lehmann has found that, by adding a certain quantity of kitchen salt to the germinated rye flour, the gluten recovers its primitive qualities. Taking as a basis the results of these experiments, further experiments have been tried on a large scale in a bakery. A fixed quantity was selected of 160 pounds of rye, well germinated, and it was ground with its germs. From these 160 pounds of rye they obtained 102 pounds of white flour, 17 pounds of secondary flour, 15½ pounds of brown flour, and 16½ pounds of bran. The first lot was taken of 40 pounds of white flour. It was kneaded with 31 liters of water, and after having added a fixed quantity of yeast, they tried to make bread in the ordinary way. The loaves of this first batch ran into flat cakes, and it was not fit for eating. The same experiments made with wheat flours have not hitherto given satisfactory results, but M. Lehmann does not despair of discovering a means of panification for flour made from germinated wheat which will render great services to agriculture.

THE English farming journal, "Agriculture," says that British agriculture is in a bad way, and it gives the following illustration: "We have lately had an opportunity of conversing with an able and intelligent agriculturist, of considerable age, but of unimpaired memory, from the border land of Berks and Hants, and the account he gives of the failure of agriculture and the depopulation of the villages in that part of the country, with which he has been intimately acquainted all his life, is most heartrending. As an average specimen of the deplorable state of things, we will take a village called Coombe, in Hants. It lies in a sheltered valley, at the south foot of the great ridge of hills separating the two counties, and the land is good loam on chalk, well suited for both corn and sheep. Formerly there were three farms, but now all are worked together. The parish, exclusive of a hamlet, is somewhat under 2,000 acres in extent, of which about 150 is wood, and perhaps another 100 downland, leaving 1,700 which should be under plow in the three farms. In good times these three farms carried 50 horses and 8 oxen, with a staff of 18 or 19 head and under carters, and the same number of boys, 1,800 ewes and tegs, with 7 head and under shepherds, and employed throughout the year about 24 day laborers, besides extra men for hay-making, turnip-hoeing, harvest and lambing. There were also in constant work a blacksmith and his man, and a wheel-wright and his man, altogether, a busy and flourishing little agricultural community, the members of which rejoiced in comfortable homes, and a fattening pig was a constant companion belonging to each cottager throughout the winter half of the year. What is the present state of this

once prosperous village? Only 12 horses are now kept, no ewes, and only 200 tegs; while the men and their families are gone, and numbers of the cottages (our informant put it as high as two-thirds) have either been taken down, or have fallen for want of repairs. And let us repeat, this is not an isolated case, but a specimen, and by no means one of the worst, of the state of a formerly good corn and sheep district. The tenants are ruined and gone, the artisans and laborers have been driven into the towns, and the land is either wholly abandoned or only partly worked in a half-hearted and despairing manner by the (too often) ruined owners. Have we no national economists, or have they all been swallowed up in party strife? Have we not even one statesman left who can put his country above his party before it be too late, before agriculture and all the rural trades dependent upon it have been utterly swept off the face of this country? Coombe affords a sad instance of what has befallen so many once flourishing districts of rural England."

COMMENDATORY COMMUNICATIONS.

THEY LIKE THE ALLFREE MILL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 27, 1890.

THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., CITY. GENTLEMEN: We have now been running the mill you built for us about 45 days, which under your contract was to produce at the rate of 100 barrels per 24 hours. We are able to make 130 barrels, and our flour is of a very superior quality. We are now making from 80 to 85 per cent. "Sweep Stake" brand, which we find equal to any 40 or 50 per cent. patent we have been able to compare it with. We are making about 12 to 15 per cent. of a family flour, which we brand "K," that gives perfect satisfaction, and from 3 to 5 per cent. low-grade, which brings us an advanced price. These percentages vary according to quality of wheat. Our clean-up is perfect, the feed being astonishingly poor. Our mill is under perfect control, enabling us to vary our percentages to anything that our demand requires. When we were contemplating the erection of this mill, we fully realized that, owing to the competition, especially at this point, our results must be, in every respect, second to none, and in giving you the contract, notwithstanding that your prices were not the most advantageous, we did so with the fullest confidence that you would be able to accomplish the desired end, which we can now say has been done in a most satisfactory manner. We know of no mill using four stands of 9x18 rolls accomplishing such results. We were a little skeptical about your sieve-scalper in the beginning, never having used one, but we find it able to scalp the entire product of 130 barrels, and we are therefore highly pleased with it and would not exchange it under any consideration for the old style. Your round scalpers and "Success" bolters are machines that will recommend themselves to any practical man after having tried them. You are at liberty to show this letter to whom you desire, and invite them to come and inspect our mill and our work. We are perfectly willing for you to refer any one to any of the prominent bakers in Indianapolis. In conclusion we will say that we have no difficulty in running the mill at full capacity with 50 pounds of steam, our engine being 12x16, running 160 revolutions per minute, and our boiler being 48x12. It supplies steam with the greatest ease. Wishing you the success you deserve.

JOHN D. CHURCH & BRO.

ALBIA, IA., July 15, 1890

THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. DEAR SIRS: We have now been running our mill for about a week, and it is giving us entire satisfaction in every respect. We are doing splendid work, and our flour is ahead of anything that comes to this market, and we have some good mills to compete with; among others, Kelly & Lisle, Leavenworth, Kans.; Blair & Auld, Atchison, Kans.; Louisiana, Mo.; Mills, and many others. Our straight-grade is whiter than any patent on this market, and our patent is par excellence. We hereby accept the mill.

J. A. EDWARDS & SON.

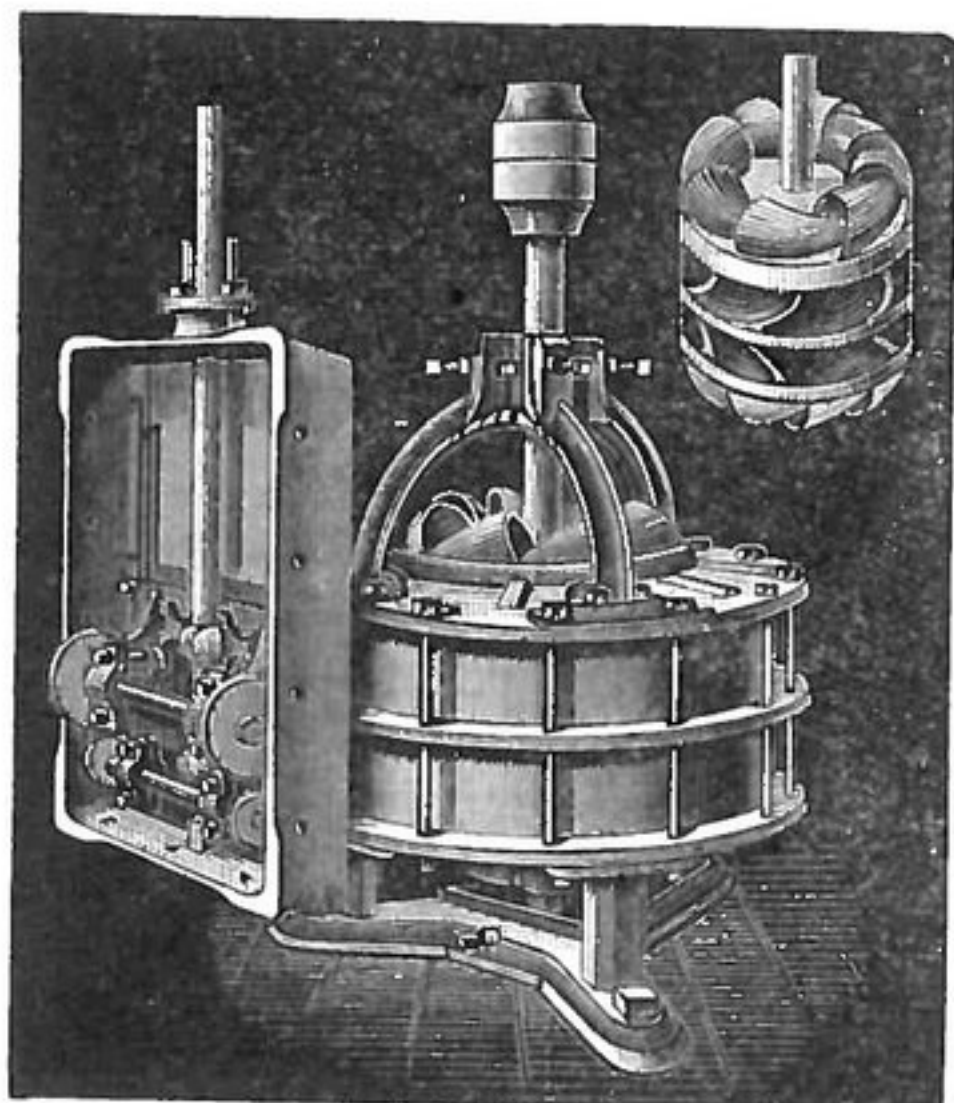
A NEW METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

LITTLE GIANT WATER WHEEL



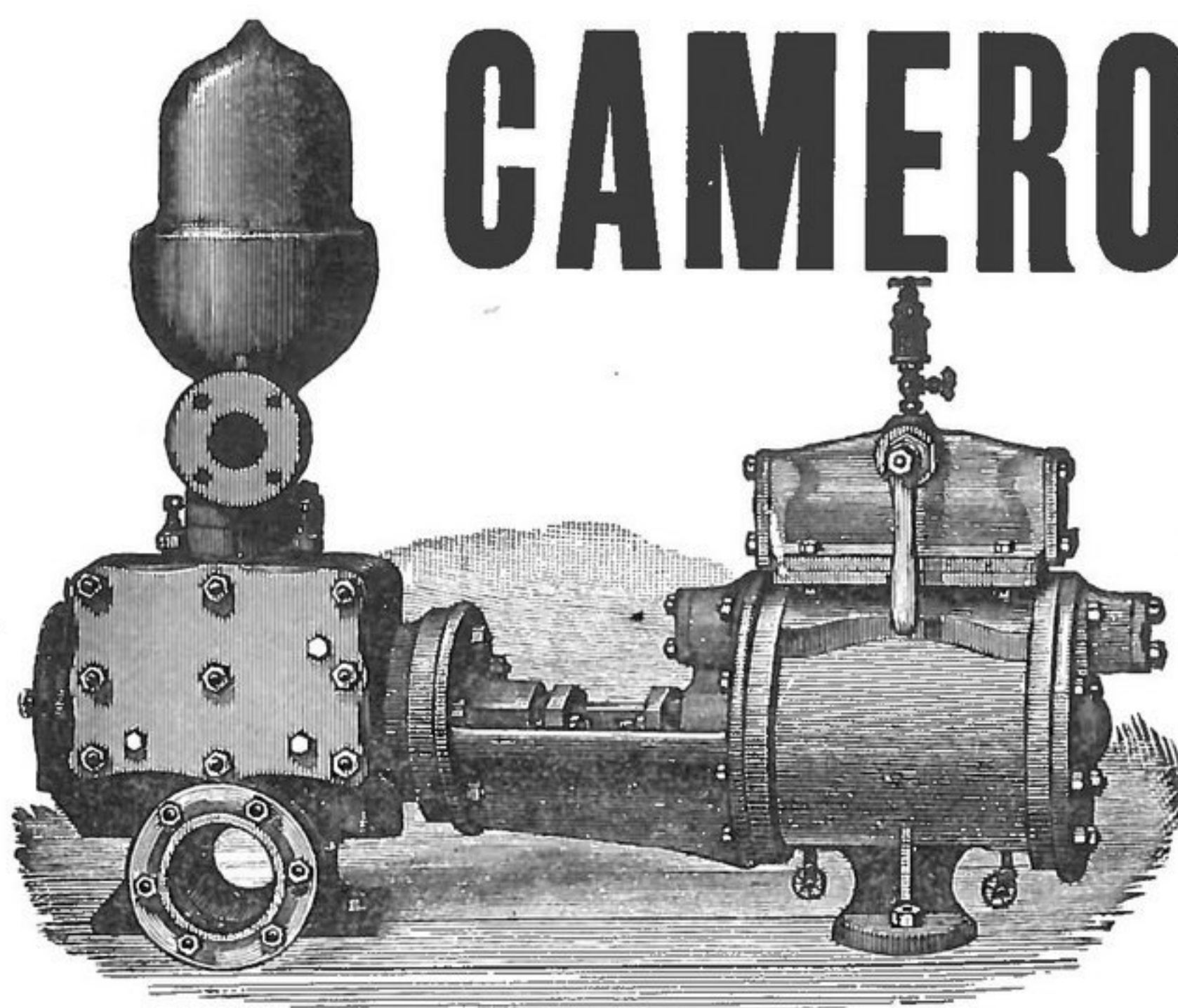
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MUNSON BROS.

UTICA, - - N. Y.

Simple in Construction, Durable & Cheap.

SEND FOR PRICES.



CAMERON STEAM PUMP

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

SIMPLE! COMPACT! DURABLE!

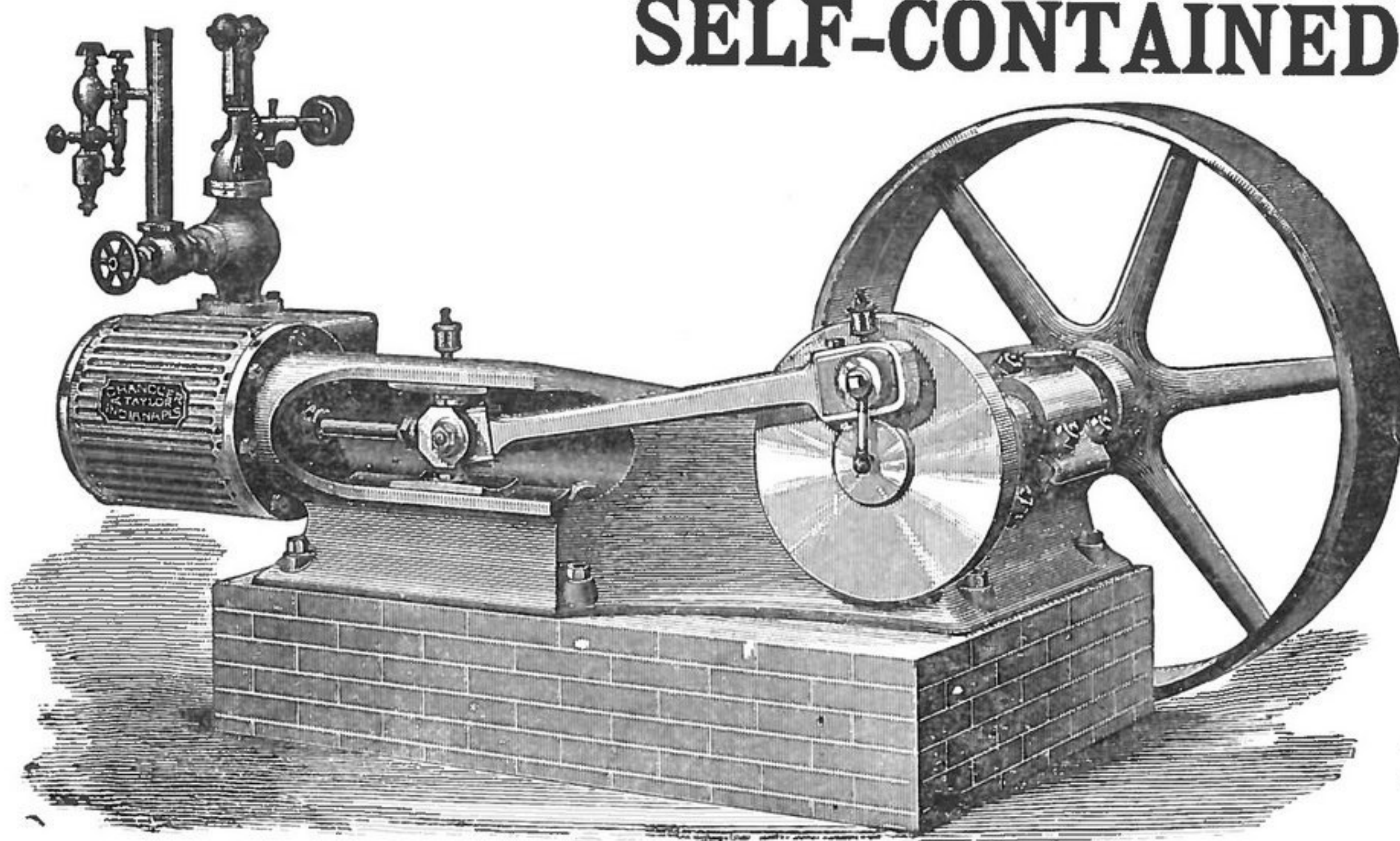
"NO OUTSIDE VALVE GEAR."

Steam, Air & Vacuum Pumps in Every Variety

FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ADDRESS

THE A. S. CAMERON STEAM PUMP WORKS

Foot of East 23d Street, - New York.



SELF-CONTAINED STEAM ENGINES

Stationary or
Semi-Portable.

High Standard Maintained.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

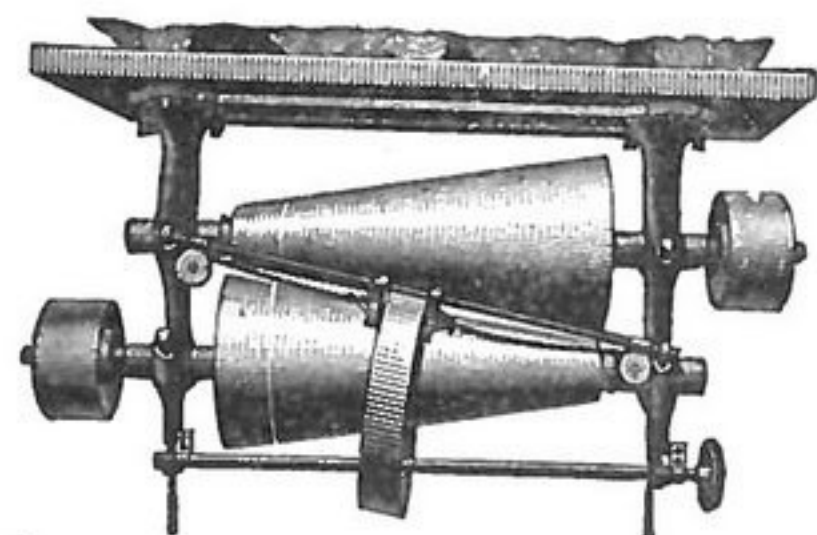
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE NO. 32.

Chandler & Taylor Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

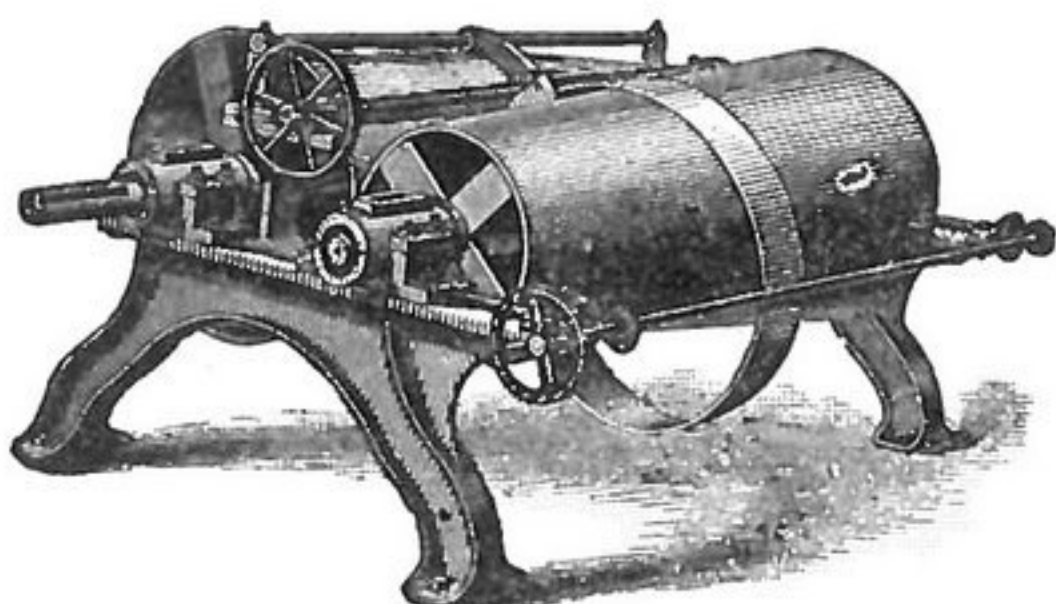
Engines, Saw-Mills and Drain Tile
Machinery a Specialty.

THE EVANS FRICTION CONE & FRICTIONAL GEARING

"PATENTED."



This cut represents a set of hanging cone pulleys. This pattern is intended for that class of machinery that stops and starts at the same speed, and at the same time be able to change the speed more or less while running. These cones are also fitted with a governor where a steady motion is required and the initial power is



fluctuating. All sizes made from 1/2 Horse Power to 50 Horse Power. **SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.**

EVANS FRICTION CONE CO., 85 Water St., BOSTON.

**SHIPPERS
CAN SAVE TIME
AND TROUBLE
AND CASH**



BY USING
**BARLOW'S
PATENT
MANIFOLD
SHIPPING
BLANKS.** SEND FOR
SAMPLE SHEET AND PRICES
BARLOW BROS. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1890.

Friday of last week brought stronger and more irregular markets, on cessation of long selling and on covering by shorts. In New York August wheat closed at \$1.05½, with Atlantic port receipts 63,774, exports 15,725, and options 3,328,000 bushels. August corn closed at 55½c., with receipts 16,146, exports 28,288, and options 1,552,000 bushels. August oats closed at 41¼c., with receipts 109,881, exports 10,254, and options 300,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and unchanged, with receipts 7,169 sacks and 40,134 barrels, and exports 4,694 sacks and 5,329 barrels. The minor lines were featureless.

Saturday brought weaker markets all along the line, on renewed liquidation, weaker cables anticipated free deliveries on contract. September wheat closed at \$1.04¼, October at \$1.05½, November at \$1.06¼, December at \$1.07½, January at \$1.08½, and May at \$1.12. Receipts were 79,084, exports 24,154, and options 1,672,000 bushels. September corn closed at 53½c., with receipts 108,968, exports 76,349, and options 366,000 bushels. September oats closed at 40½c., with receipts 126,890, exports 23,884, and options 75,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and easy, although not quotably changed. Receipts were 477 sacks and 22,940 barrels, and exports were 8,276 barrels. The minor lines were all quiet.

Monday was a holiday, and all the speculators took a much-needed rest, the bears to gain strength for "pounding" the markets, and the bulls to recover their breath and nerve for boosting.

Tuesday brought active, "switching" markets, with a lower opening on large receipts in New York and good weather in the West, and a steadier closing on reports of cool weather. September wheat closed at \$1.04½, October at \$1.05½, November at \$1.06½, December at \$1.07½, and January at \$1.08½. Receipts were 333,322, exports 58,800, and options 5,896,000 bushels. September corn closed at 53½c., with receipts 364,290, exports 75,238, and options 2,000,000 bushels. Western crop prospects were reported to be greatly improved. September oats closed at 40½c., with receipts 386,347, exports 19,546, and options 115,000 bushels. Wheat flour was neglected, excepting the low grades. Receipts were 10,760 sacks and 62,916 barrels, and exports 18,184 sacks and 32,019 barrels. Reports from Montreal said: "Millers here have information from Manitoba that wheat is badly damaged, frosted, wilted and growing in stock." The minor lines were quiet and featureless. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Aug. 30.	Aug. 32.	Sept. 1.
Wheat.....	17,637,744	14,383,716	29,269,673
Corn.....	9,290,647	11,755,584	8,476,447
Oats.....	3,349,933	6,130,658	3,572,942
Rye.....	516,949	924,824	247,573
Barley.....	470,803	296,776	84,450

The following shows the amount of wheat and flour, together with the amount of corn on passage to United Kingdom, for ports of call or direct ports for the weeks mentioned:

	1890.	1890.	1889.
	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 3.
Wh. & flour, qrs.	2,467,000	2,501,000	1,801,000
Corn, qrs.....	629,000	623,000	486,000

The following shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage to the Continent for the past week, the previous week, and for the same week last year:

	1890.	1890.	1890.
	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 3.
Wheat, qrs....	460,000	563,000	338,000
Corn, qrs.....	148,000	188,000	146,000

	Qrs.
Shipments India wheat to United Kingdom.....	52,500
do do Continent.....	10,000

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week and the previous week and for same week last year:

	1890.	1890.	1890.
	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 3.
Wheat, qrs.....	546,000	330,000	402,000
Corn, qrs.....	231,000	232,000	169,000
Flour bbls.....	150,000	134,000	197,000

Wednesday brought something like a "flop" in wheat. September wheat closed at \$1.03, with receipts 49,000, spot sales 11,000, and options 7,960,000 bushels. September corn closed at 52½c., with receipts 3,900, exports 33,000, spot sales 248,000, and options 1,320,000 bushels. September oats closed at 40½c., with receipts 177,000, spot sales 136,000, and options 95,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and heavy, with receipts 23,000 and sales 16,000 packages. The minor lines were dull generally.

Thursday was a day of weak, excited markets, on longs selling, on better weather and crop reports, and on the report of the failure of the commission house of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., of New York City, whose liabilities are over \$1,000,000. September wheat closed at \$1.01½, October at \$1.02½, December at \$1.05½, January at \$1.06½, and May at \$1.09½. Receipts were 117,189, exports 22,269, and options 6,100,000 bushels. September corn closed at 52½c., with receipts 286,511, exports 148,645, and options 1,800,000 bushels. September oats closed at 40½c., with receipts 189,837, exports 15,704, and options 70,000 bushels. Rye grain was 2c. lower, but the New York market was 10@12c. over Europe, and quotations were dropped. Barley was purely nominal, and mill-feed was unchanged and quiet, at 90c. for lines and 92@95c. for small lots 40, 60 and 80 lbs., while 100 lbs. was firm at \$1.10 and scarce. Rye 95c. @ \$1.00.

Wheat flour was weaker and lower again with wheat. Prices were off 10c. Buyers bought only for immediate wants. One New York house bought 1,000 sacks of winter wheat straights, c. i. f. from the West to Liverpool, prompt shipment, at 28s. 6d., which was considerably lower than nominal asking prices. One thousand barrels of second patent springs sold for export to arrive on p. t., on a basis of about \$5 40 in New York in barrels; while \$4.40 was bid to arrive for lines of rye mixtures by the trade, with millers well sold up and supplies of spot very small; 800 barrels were sold by one house in lots at \$3.65 for superfine winters in barrels, \$4.00 for No. 2 in barrels, and \$4.25@4.90 for No. 1 winters and \$5.15 for Michigan straights, and fancy patent winters in small lots \$5.80; 1 car no grade spring in sacks at about \$2.37½; 1 car Minnesota patent at \$5.80; 2 cars Southern straights, \$5.05. Good Minnesota patents, not of the well-known Minneapolis brands, could be bought very close to \$5.75 for such as brought \$6.00 on the boom; while soft were offered at \$5.50 in small lots, with standard Minneapolis brands obtainable in lines at \$6 and fancy brands at \$6.10@6.15, if bid. But only small lots were wanted at nominal asking prices, which were 10@15c. more; while the best winter patents could be bought at \$5.75, and \$5.25 was all winter straights brought in any amount. Clear winters and springs were not plenty and about steady; patent springs at \$5.65 for fair flours; city mills at \$5.10 for the West Indies, which was bid in small lots for more; 3 cars spring fine at \$2.65 in sacks and \$2.90 in barrels. No. 2 extras in barrels were still scarce at \$4.00@4.15 and in sacks were offered to arrive at \$3.60 and \$3.75 on spot.

Rye flour was dull and weak at \$3.40@3.80 for superfine State. Corn products were dull and easy at the following quotations: Brandywine meal \$3.25; Southern and Western \$3.00 @3.20; coarse meal in bags \$1.04@1.06; fine yellow \$1.12@1.15; fine white scarce and nominal; brewers' \$1.30@1.35; Southern do \$1.00@1.40; yellow granulated \$3.35@3.50; white do

\$3.60@4.00, the latter fancy; \$3.70@4.00 for flour in barrels, the latter fancy.

The output of the Minneapolis mills last week was 172,560 barrels, but the sales were less than the output.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

September 4, 1899 WHEAT—Sales were made early at \$1.12¾ for 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, and latter at \$1 12; 600 bushels No. Northern sold at \$1 10. At the close No. 1 hard was quoted at \$1 14½, and No. 1 Northern sold at \$1 11½; No. 2 red at \$1 01, and No. 1 white at 99c. A sale of 600 bushels Oregon white was made at \$1 01½. Prices are 3c lower than at the close yesterday. CORN—The demand and sales were light and prices closed at ¼@½c below yesterday. At the close No. 2 yellow was quoted at 51c; No. 3 do 50½@50¾c; No. 2 corn at 49¾c; and No. 3 do at 49¾c. OATS—The market was fairly steady to-day. No. 2 white closed at 39¾@40c; No. 3 do at 39@39½c; and No. 2 mixed at 39c, all in store RYE—The market is entirely nominal at 68@70c for No. 2. OAT-MEAL—Akron, \$6.45; Western, \$6.20 per bbl; rolled oats, in cases, 72 lbs, \$3 10. CORNMEAL—Coarse, \$1.00@1.05; fine, \$1.05@1.10; granulated \$1.60 per cwt. MILL-FEED—City-ground coarse winter, \$17.00@17.50 per ton; fine do. \$17.50@18.00; finished winter middlings, \$18.00@20.00; coarse spring do, \$19.

FLOUR MARKET.

Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.
Patents..... \$6.25@6.50	Patents... .. \$6.25@6.50
Straight..... .. @5.75	Straight... .. 5.25@5.50
Bakers..... .. @5.25	Amber... .. 5.00@5.25
B Rye mixt. .. @4.75	Crck'r flour... 5.00@5.25
Low Grades.. .. @3.50	Low grades. . 3.25@3.50
Rye flour 3.50@3.75	Graham..... 4.75@5.00

Retail prices 50c. above these quotations.

Within the boundaries of Androscoggin county, Me., is a farm of 50 acres which nets its owner \$2,000 dollars a year, another of 170 acres is the source of a yearly income of \$3,000, and a third of 200 acres puts into the pocket of its owner \$3,000 a year. The abandoned farms in New Hampshire are being rapidly disposed of. According to the Commissioner of Agriculture, no less than 300 of the 1,343 forsaken places reported in the State a year ago have either been purchased by new comers or re-occupied by their former owners.

A story is told in the East of a man in the drouth part of Kansas who sowed a field of wheat, but it did not germinate, next year he sowed oats on the same land, but it did not come up, and the next year he sowed rye with the same success. The next year the rains came, and so did the wheat, and yielded a bountiful crop. The rains continued the following year and brought a big crop of oats, and the rye put in an appearance the next year, though he had sown nothing after the three years' drouth. The man got rich. There is no place like Kansas.

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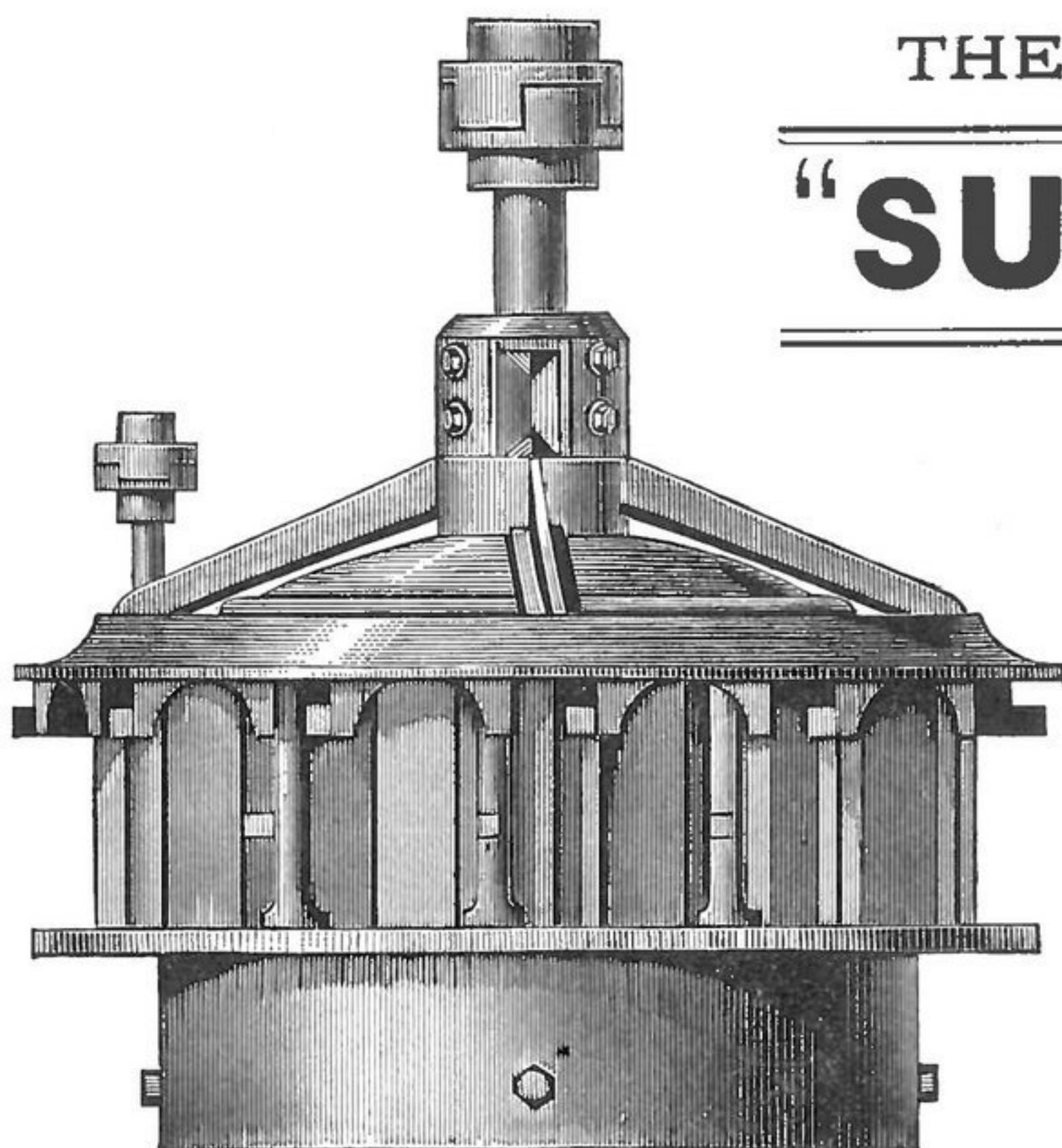
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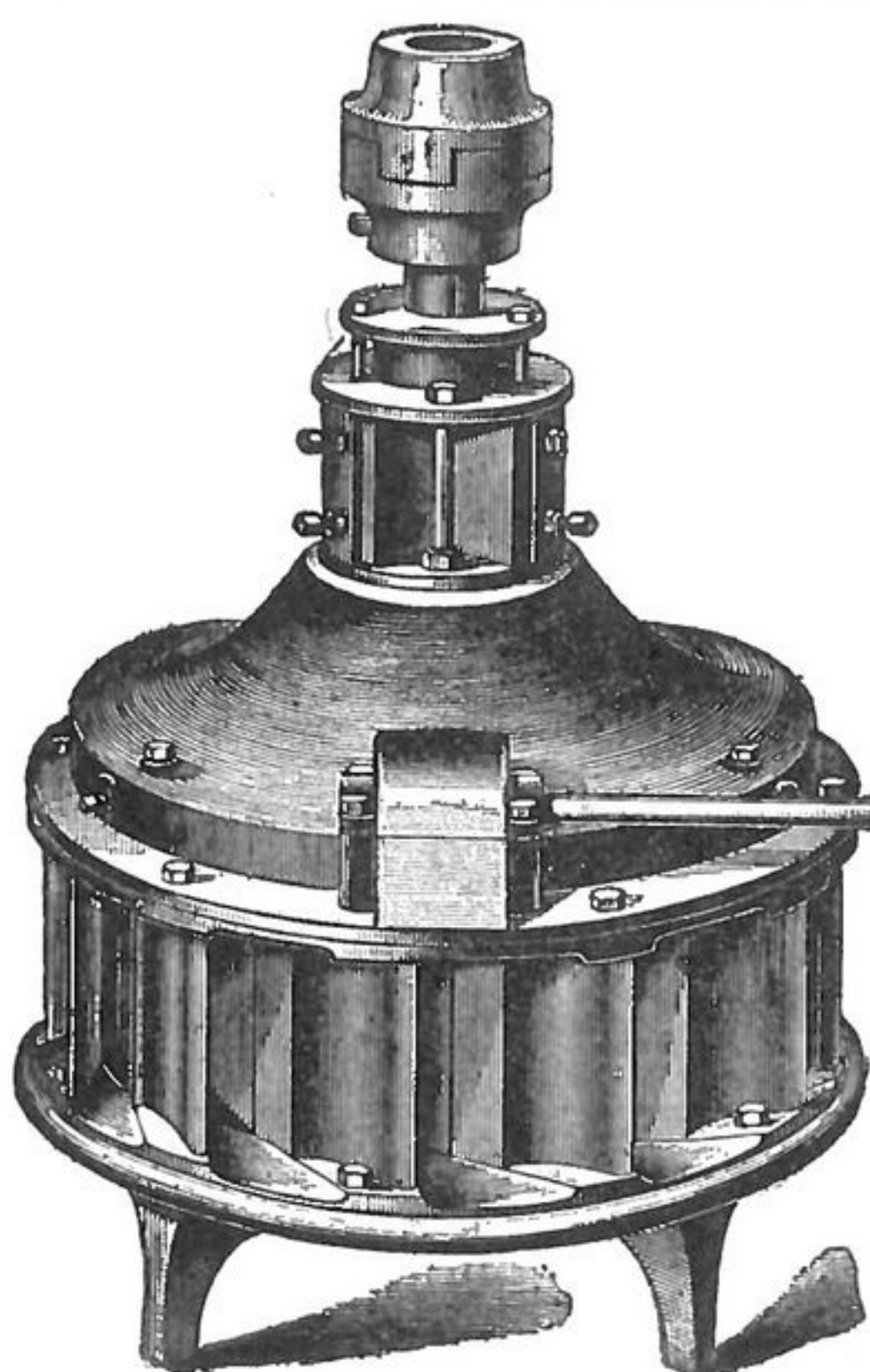
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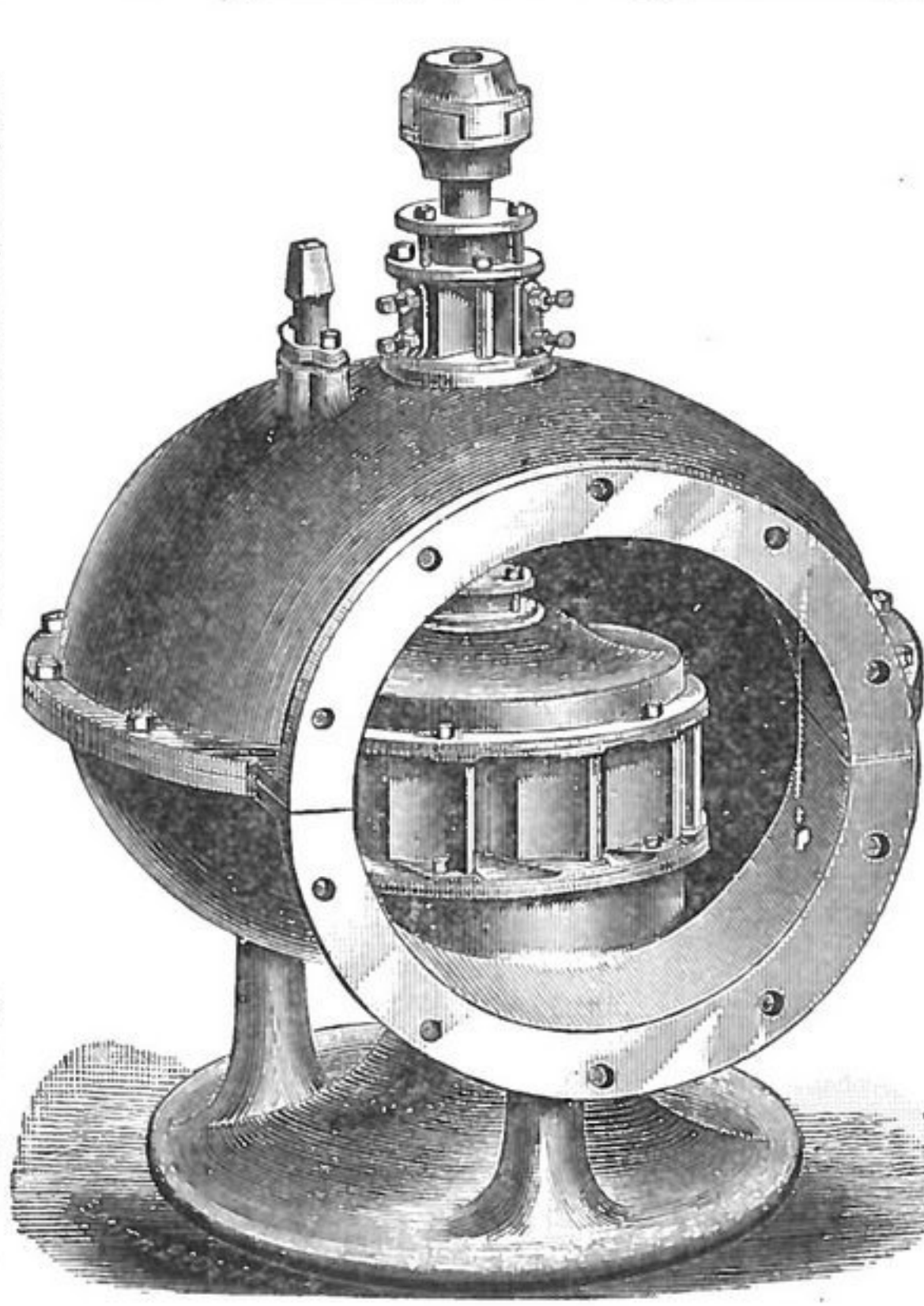
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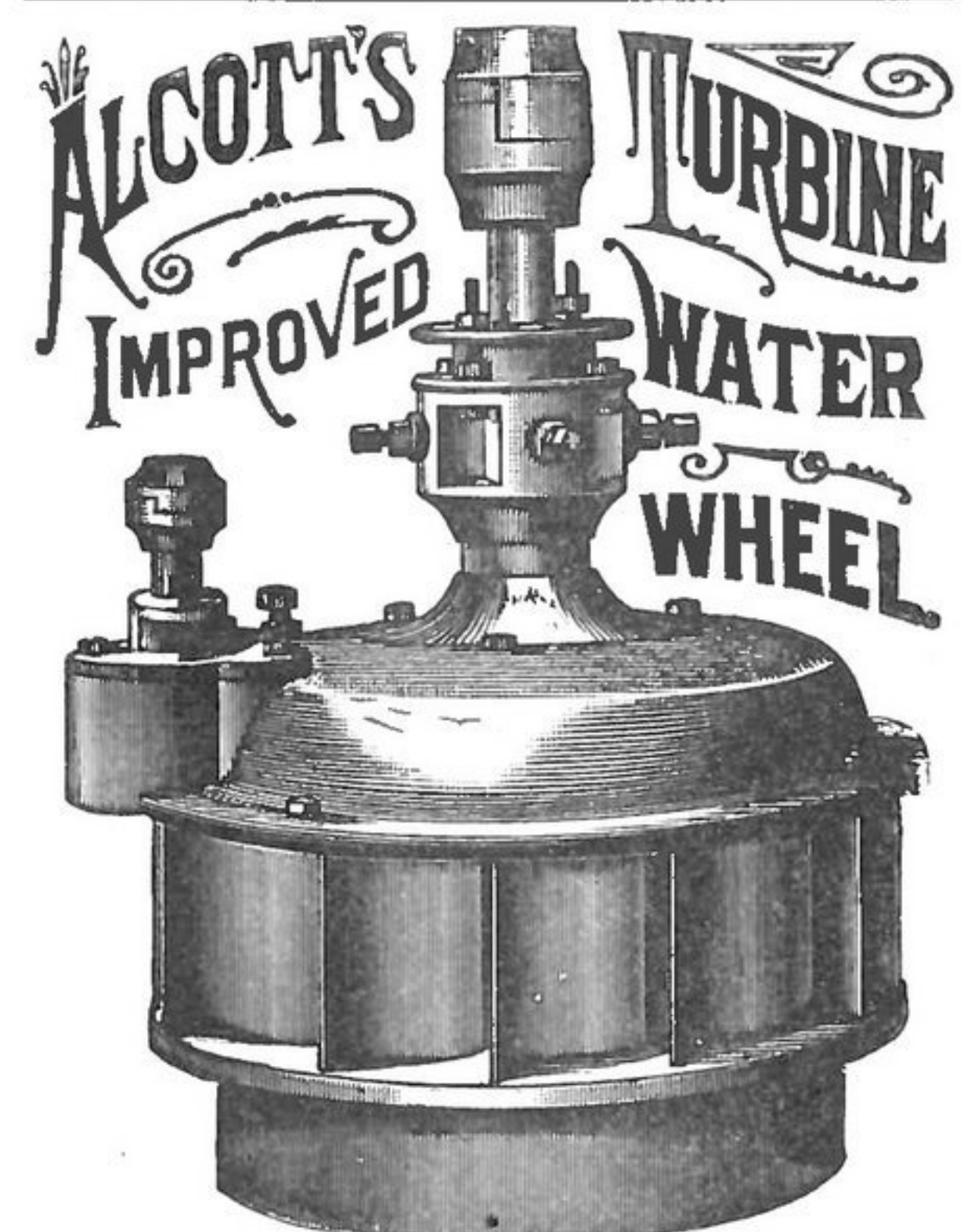
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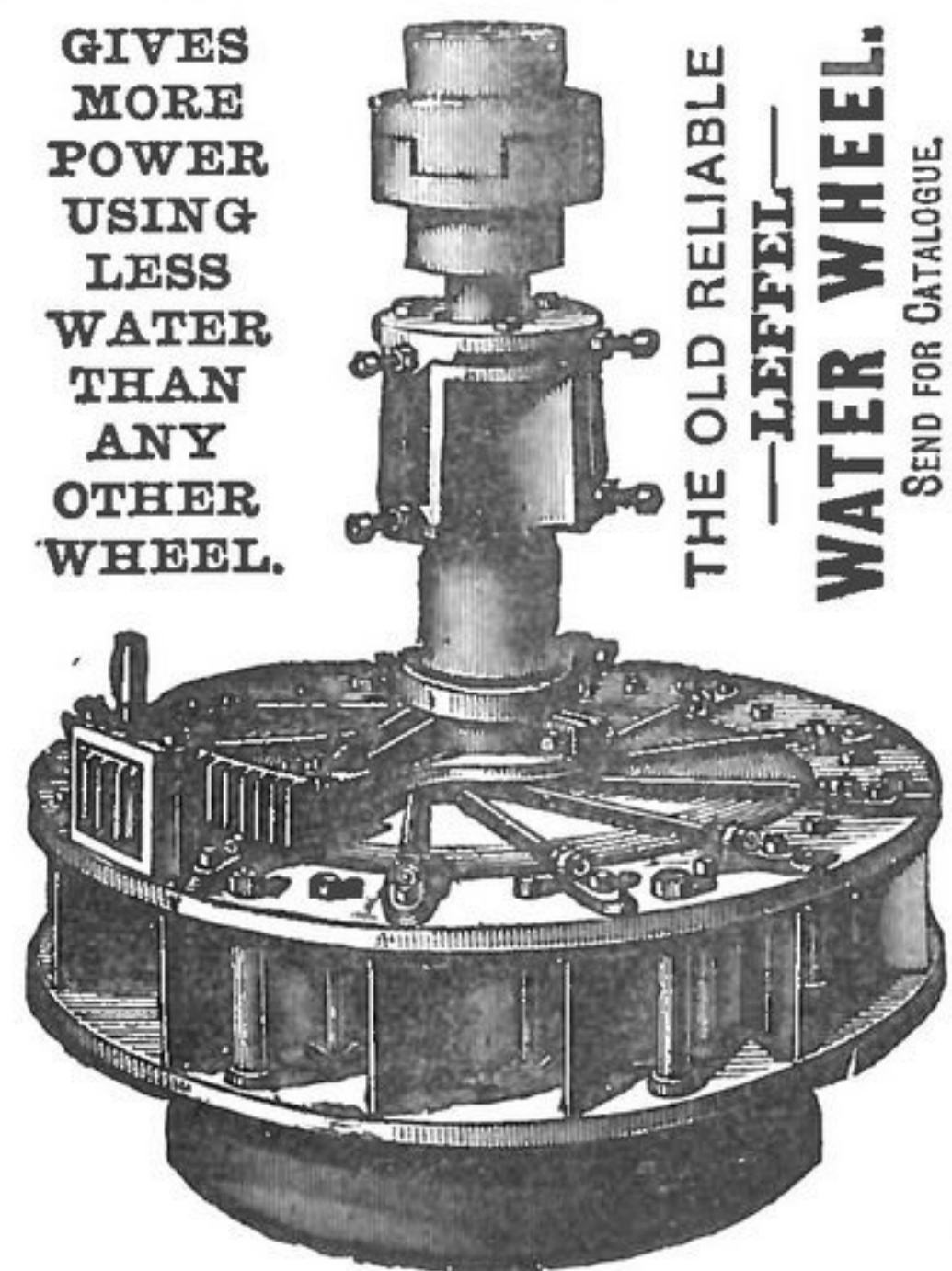


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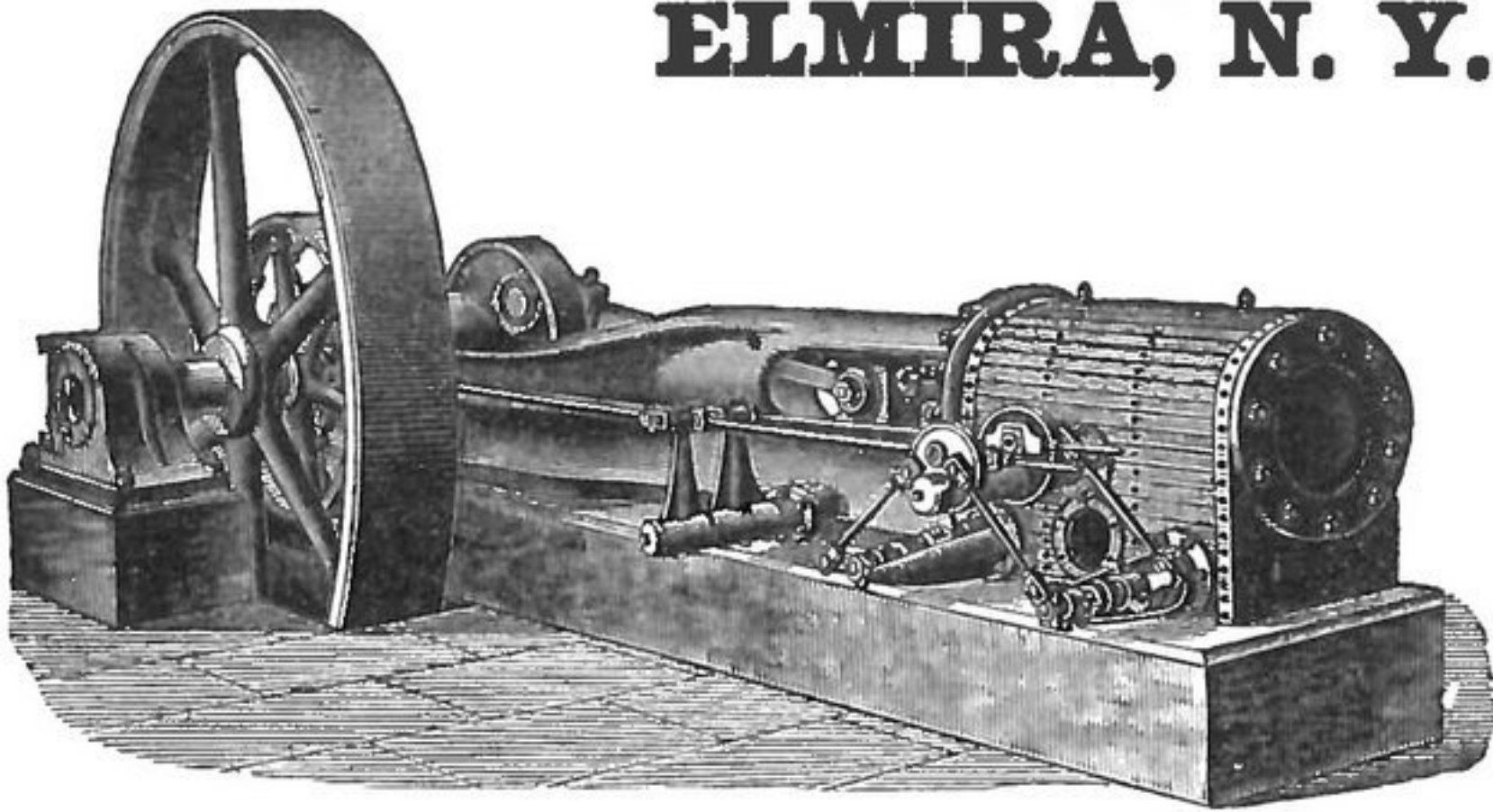


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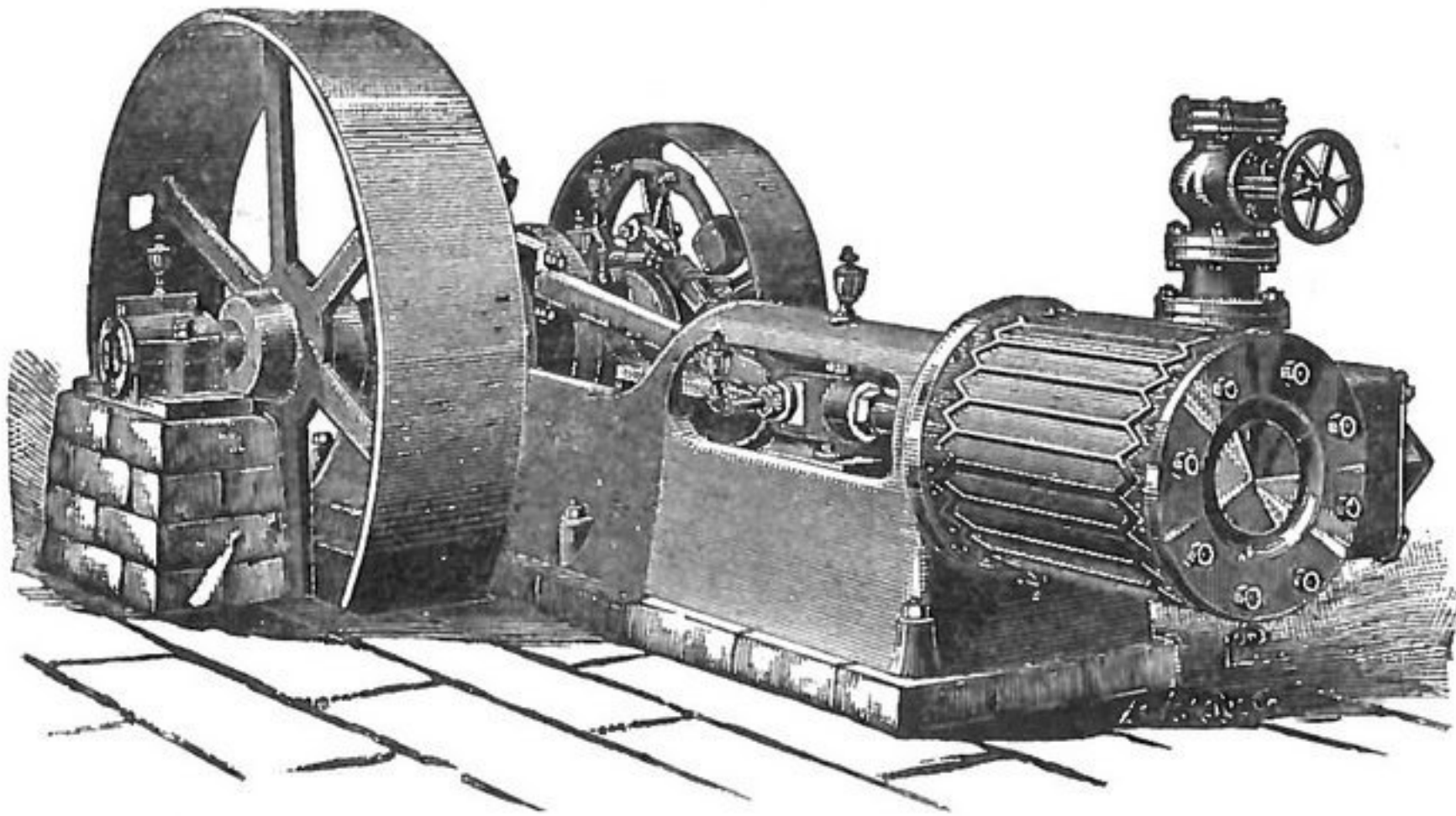
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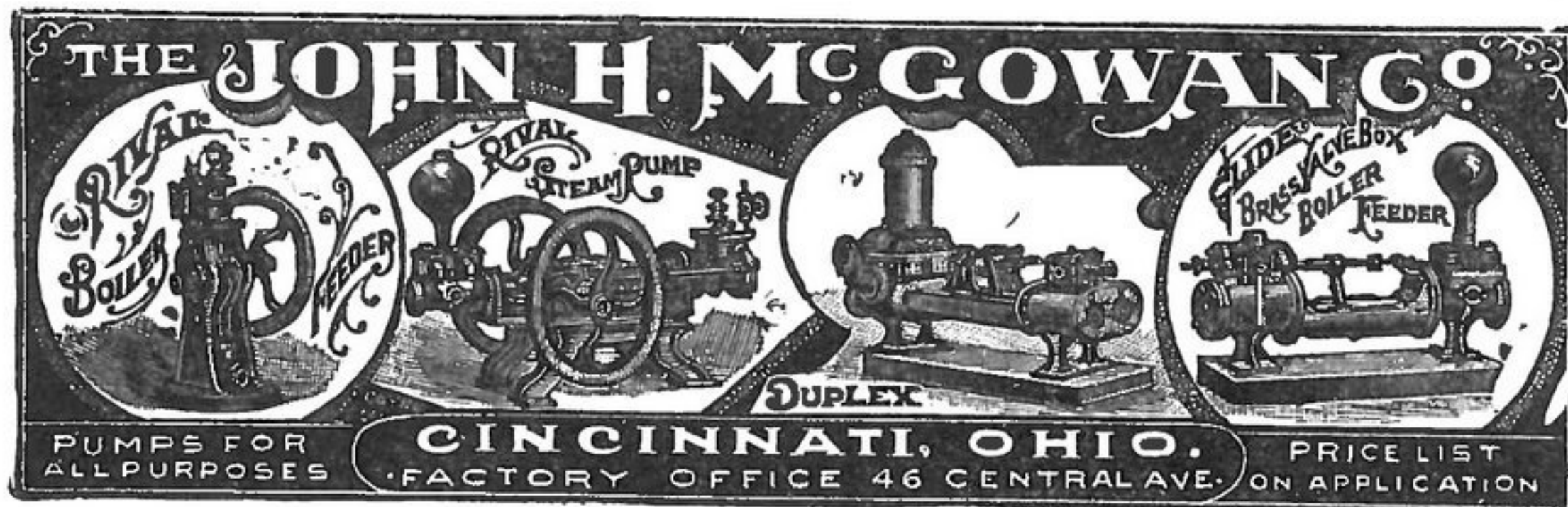
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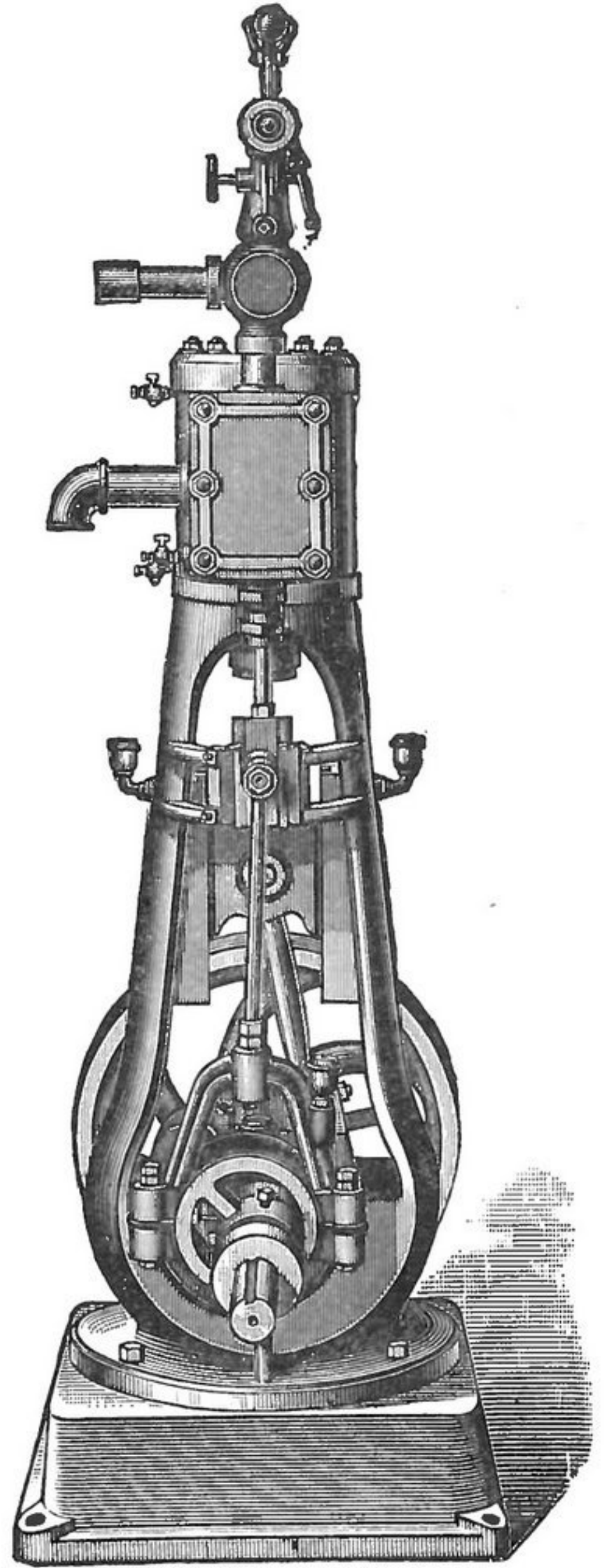
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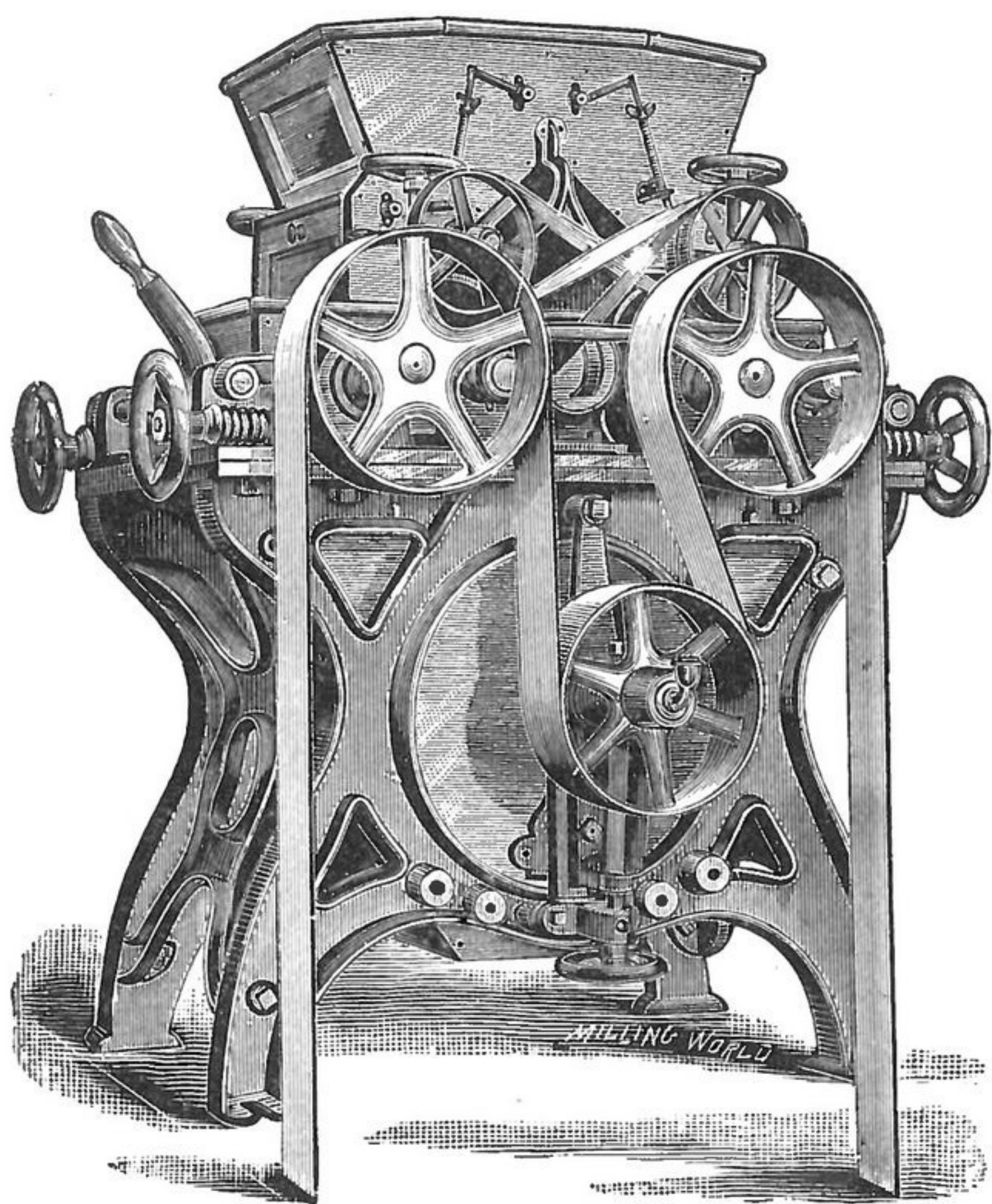


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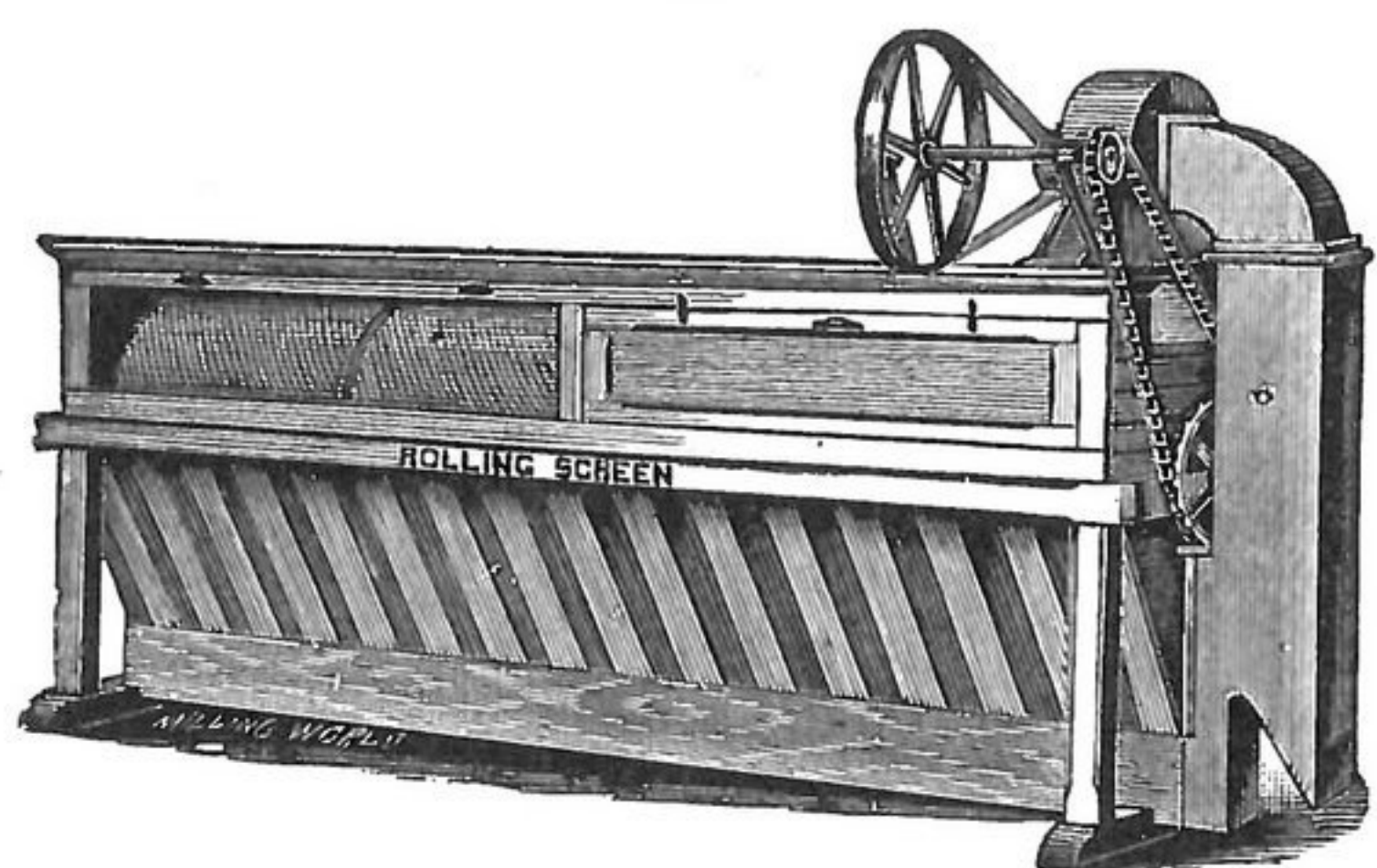
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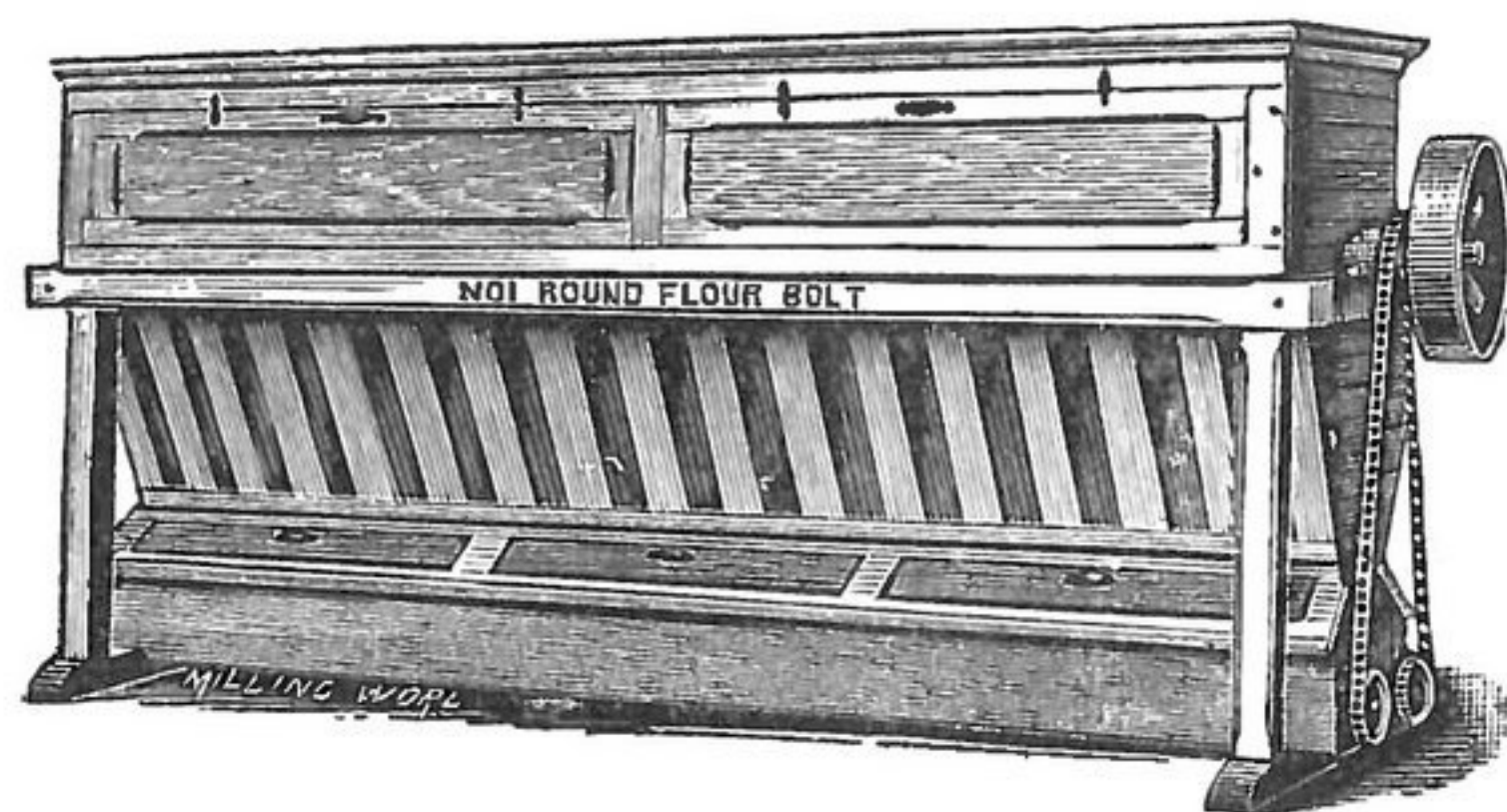
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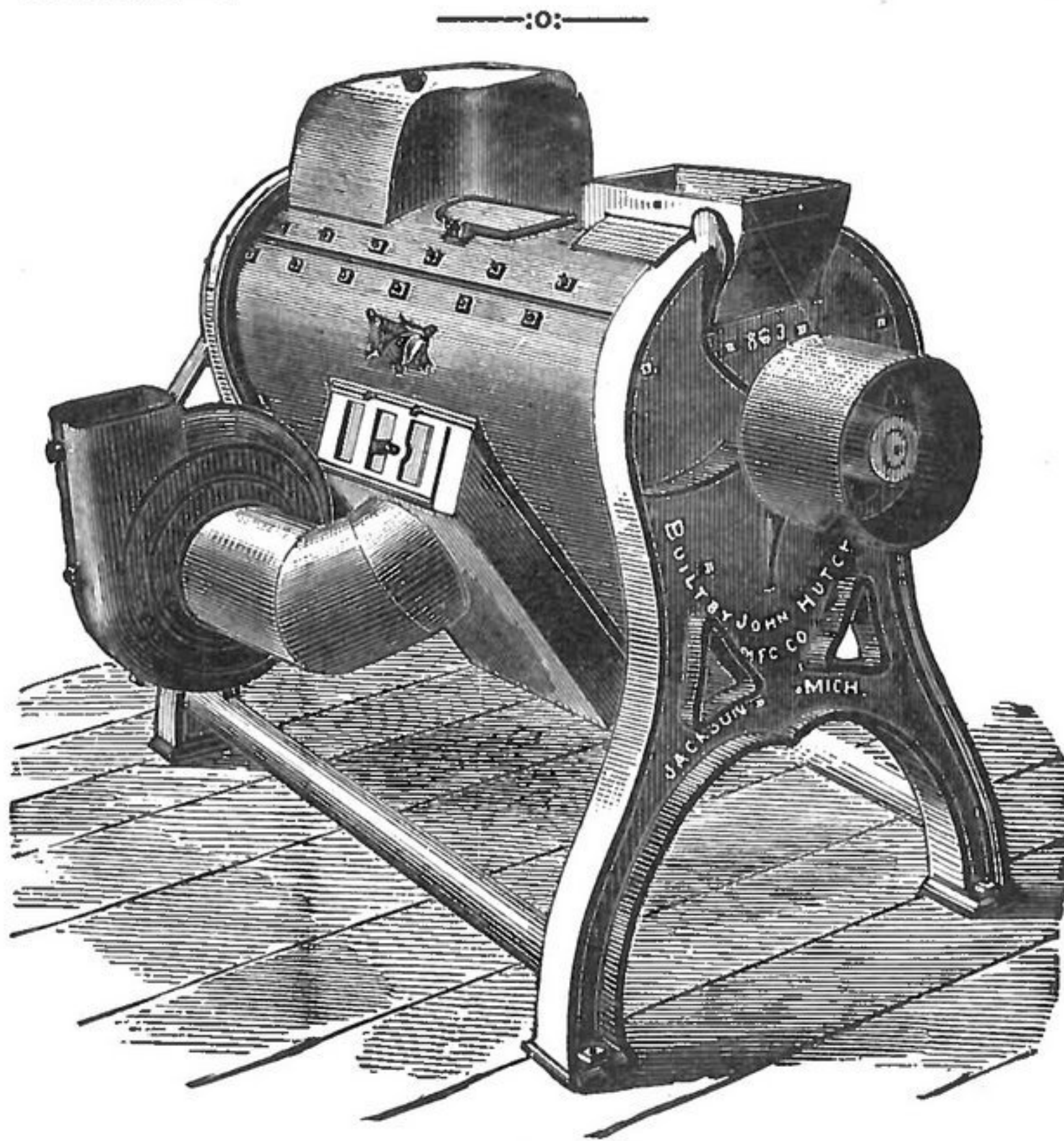


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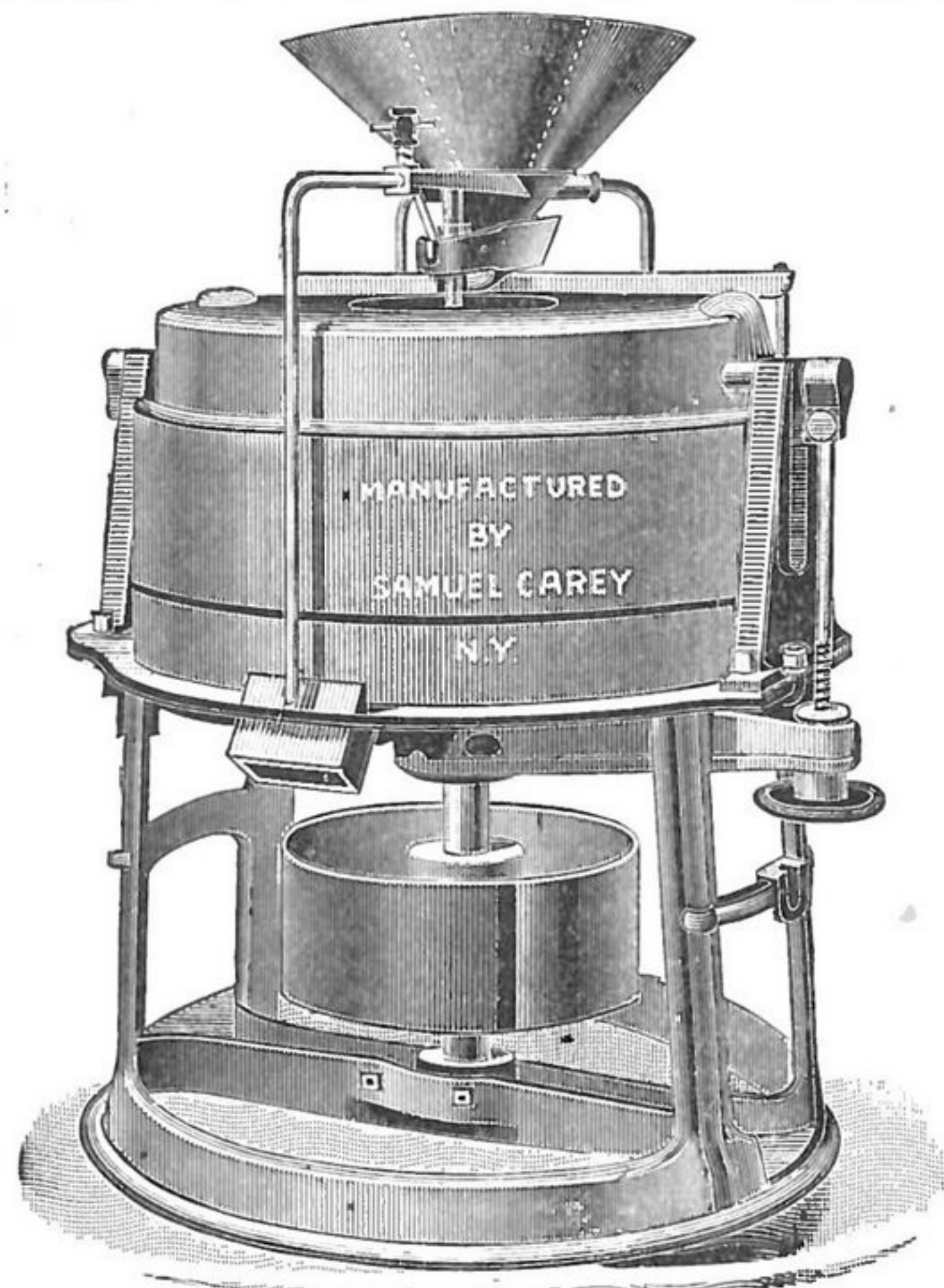
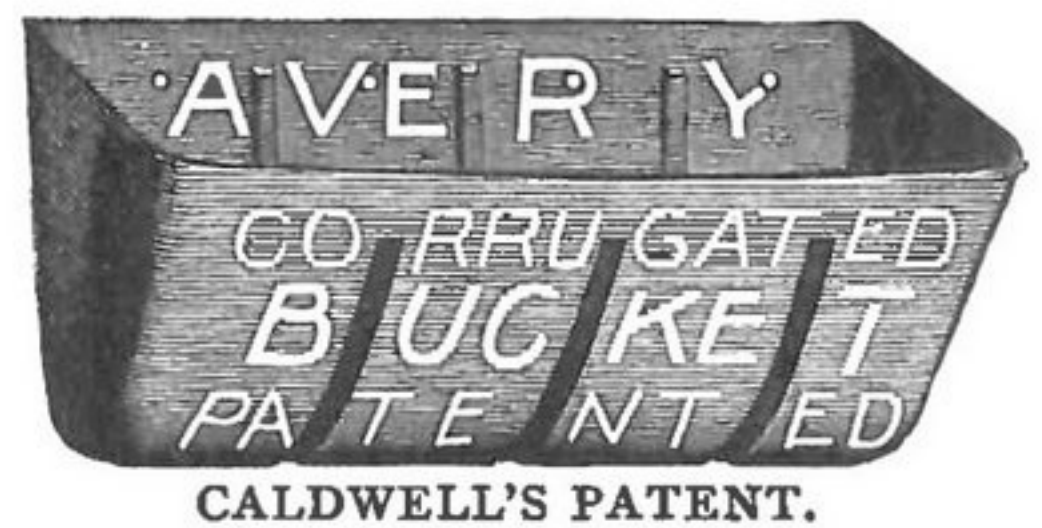
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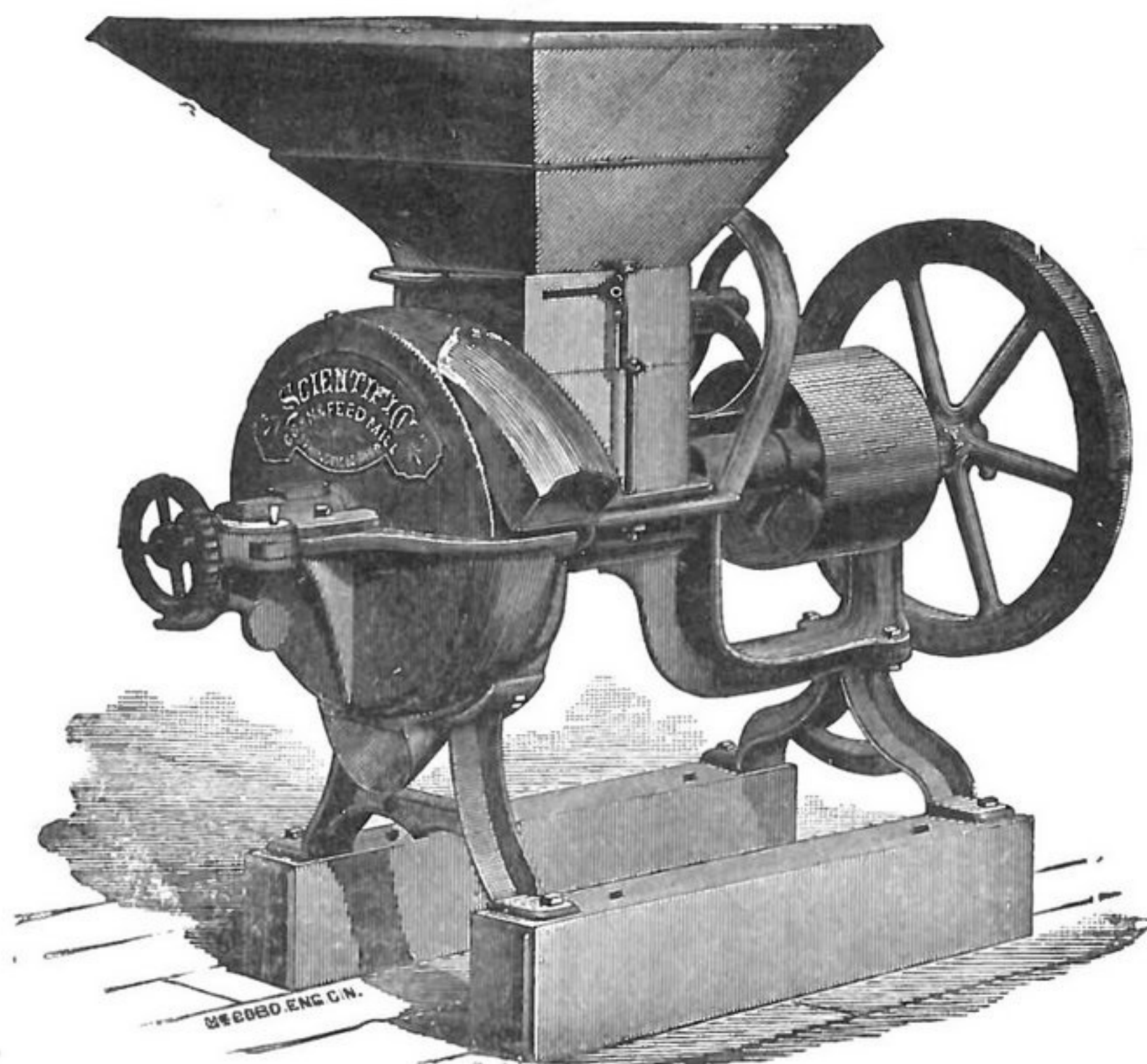
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